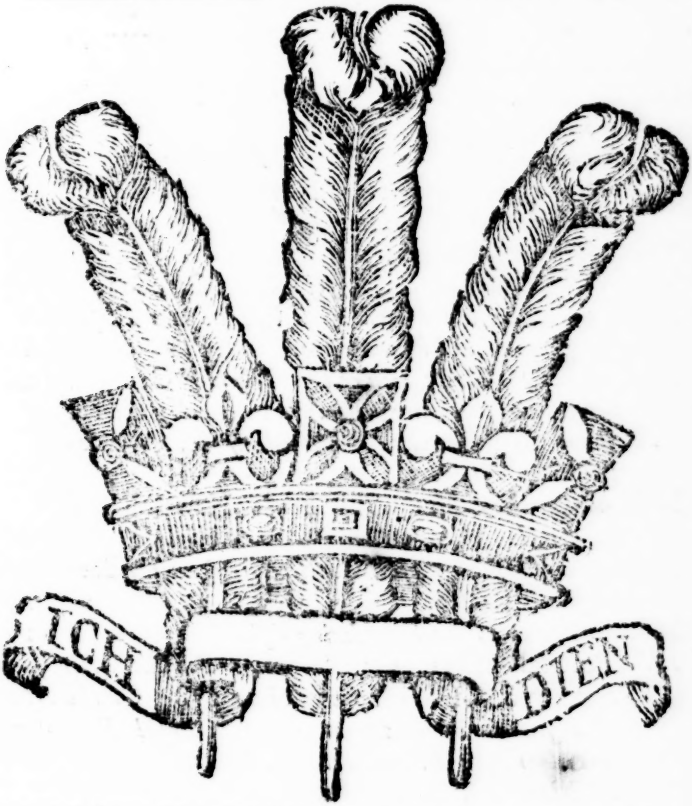
THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, AND *Hiſtorical Chronicle*, For all the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America*.

[To be Continued Monthly.]

APRIL, 1741.



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THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, APRIL, 1741.

Remainder of the Extract from Mr. Beverly's *Preſent State of* Virginia.

Of the ſtanding Revenues or publick Funds in Virginia.

Sect. 12. THERE are five Sorts of ſtanding publick Revenues in that Country, *viz.* 1ſt. A Rent reſerv'd by the Crown upon all the Lands granted by Patent. 2d. A Revenue granted to his Majeſty, by Act of Aſſembly, for the Support and Maintenance of the Government. 3d. A Revenue raiſed by the Aſſembly, and kept in their own Diſpoſal, for extraordinary Occaſions. 4th. A Revenue raiſed by the Aſſembly, and granted to the College. And 5th. A Revenue raiſed by Act of Parliament in *England*, upon the Trade there.

§. 13. 1ſt. The Rent reſerved upon their Lands, is called his Majeſty's Revenue of Quit-Rents, and is *Two Shillings* for every Hundred Acres of Land, patented by any Perſon in that Country, and *Two Pence* per Acre for all Lands found to eſcheat; this is paid

into the Treaſury there, by all, except the Inhabitants of the *Northern Neck*, who pay nothing to the King; but the whole Quit-rent of that Neck is paid to certain Proprietors of the Lord *Colepeper*'s Family, who have the Poſſeſſion thereof to themſelves, upon the Pretenſions before rehears'd.

This Revenue has been upwards of *Fifteen Hundred Pounds* a Year, ſince Tobacco has held a good Price. It is lodged in the Receiver-General's Hands, to be diſpoſed of by His Majeſty. This Money is left in Bank there, to be made uſe of upon any ſudden and dangerous Emergency, except when it is called home to *England*: And for Want of ſuch a Bank, Sir *William Berkeley* was not able to make any Stand againſt *Bacon*, whom otherwiſe he might eaſily have ſubdued, and conſequently have prevented above 100,000 *l.* Expence to the Crown of *England*, to pacify thoſe Troubles.

§. 14. 2d. The Revenue granted to His Majeſty by Act of Aſſembly, for the Support and Maintenance of the Government, ariſes 1ſt. out of a Duty of *Two Shillings* per Hogſhead, which is paid for every Hogſhead of Tobacco exported out of that Colony. 2dly, By a Rate of *Fifteen Pence* per Tun for every Ship, upon each Return of her Voyage, whether ſhe be empty or full. 3dly, By a Duty of *Six-pence* per Poll for every Paſſenger, bound or free, going into that Country to remain. 4thly, By the Fines and Forfeitures impoſed by ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly. There is alſo an Addition by Waſts and Strays having no Owner, Compoſition of *Two-pence* per Acre for Eſcheat Land, Chattels Eſcheat, and the Sale of Land inſtead of Rights, at *Five Shillings* per Right; all which are paid into the Hands of the Receiver-General, and diſpoſed of by the Governor and Council, (with Liberty for the Aſſembly to inſpect the Accounts when they meet) for defraying the publick Charges of the Government.

The Revenue, *Communibus Annis*, amounts to more than *Three Thouſand Pounds* a Year.

§. 3dly,

§. 15. 3dly, The Revenue ariſing by Act of Aſſembly, and reſerv'd to their own Diſpoſal, is of two Sorts, *viz.* a Duty upon Liquors imported from the Neighbouring Plantations, and a Duty upon all Slaves and Servants imported, except *Engliſh*.

The Duty on Liquors uſed to be 4*d.* per Gallon on all Wines, Rum, and Brandy; and 1*d.* per Gallon on Beer, Syder, and other Liquors, diſcounting 20 per Cent. upon the Invoyce.

The Duty on Servants and Slaves uſed to be *Twenty Shillings* for each Servant, not being a Native of *England* or *Wales*, and *Five Pounds* for each Slave or Negro.

The former of theſe Duties amounts, *Communibus Annis*, to *Six Hundred Pounds* a Year, and the latter to more or leſs, as the Negro-Ships happen to arrive.

The Charge of building and adorning the Governor's Houſe and Capitol, was defrayed by theſe Duties, and ſo was the erecting the publick Priſon.

Theſe Funds are gather'd into the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Country, and are diſpoſed of only by Order of Aſſembly.

§. 16. 4thly, The Revenue raiſed by the Aſſembly, and granted to the College, is a Duty on all Skins and Furs exported: This Fund raiſes about an *Hundred Pounds* a Year, and is paid by the Collectors, to the College-Treaſurer.

§. 17. 5thly and *laſtly*, The Fund raiſed by Act of Parliament in *England* upon the Trade there, is a Duty of *One Penny* per Pound, upon all Tobacco exported to the Plantations, and not carried directly to *England*. This Duty was laid by *Stat.* 25. *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. and granted to the King and His Succeſſors; and by their gracious Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, it was given to the College. This Duty does not raiſe both in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, above *Two Hundred Pounds* a Year, and is accounted for, to the College-Treaſurer.

Of the Levies for Payment of the Publick, County, and Pariſh Debts.

§. 18. They have but Two Ways of raiſing Money publickly in that Country, *viz.* by Duties upon Trade, and a Poll-Tax, which they call Levies. Of the Duties upon Trade I have ſpoken ſufficiently in the preceding Chapter: I come therefore now to ſpeak of the Levies, which are a certain Rate or Proportion of Tobacco charged upon the Head of every tithable Perſon in the Country, upon all alike, without Diſtinction.

They call all Negroes, above Sixteen Years of Age, tithable, be they Male or Female; and all white Men of the ſame Age. But Children and white Women are exempted from all Manner of Duties.

That a true Account of all theſe tithable Perſons may be had, they are annually liſted in Crop Time, by the Juſtices of each County reſpectively: And the Maſters of Families are obliged, under great Penalties, then to deliver to theſe Juſtices, a true Liſt of all the tithable Perſons in their Families.

Their Levies are three-fold, *viz*, Publick, County, and Pariſh Levies.

§. 19. Publick Levies are ſuch as are proportion'd, and laid equally by the General Aſſembly, upon every tithable Perſon throughout the whole Colony. Theſe ſerve to defray ſeveral Expences appointed by Law, to be ſo defrayed; ſuch as the executing of a criminal Slave, who muſt be made good to his Owner; the taking up of Run-aways, and the paying of the Militia, when they happen to be employed upon the Service. Out of theſe they likewiſe pay the ſeveral Officers of the Aſſembly, and ſome other publick Officers. They farther defray the Charge of the Writs, for the Meeting of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, publick Expreſſes, and ſuch Like.

The Authority for levying this Rate is given by a ſhort Act of Aſſembly, conſtantly prepared for that Purpoſe.

§. 20. The County Levies are ſuch as are peculiar to each County, and laid by the Juſtices upon all tithable Perſons,

Perſons, for defraying the Charge of their Counties; ſuch as the building and repairing their Court-houſes, Priſons, Pillories, Stocks, *&c.* and the Payment of all Services, render'd to the County in general.

§. 21. The Pariſh Levies are laid by the Veſtry, for the Payment of all Charges incident to the ſeveral Pariſhes, ſuch as the building, furniſhing, and adorning their Churches and Chappels; buying Glebes, and building upon them; paying their Miniſters, Readers, Clerks, and Sextons.

Of the Courts of Law in Virginia.

§. 22. I have already in the Chronology of the Government, hinted what the Conſtitution of their Courts was in old Time, and that Appeals lay from the General Court to the Aſſembly. That the General Court from the Beginning, took Cognizance of all Cauſes whatſoever, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, determining every thing by the Standard of Equity and good Conſcience. They us'd to come to the Merits of the Cauſe as ſoon as they could, without Injuſtice, never admitting ſuch Impertinences of Form and Nicety, as were not abſolutely neceſſary: And when the Subſtance of the Caſe was ſufficiennly debated, they us'd directly to bring the Suit to a Deciſion. By this Method all fair Actions were proſecuted with little Attendance, all juſt Debts were recovered with the leaſt Expence of Money and Time; and all the Tricking and Foppery of the Law happily avoided.

The Lord *Colepepper*, who was a Man of admirable Senſe, and well ſkill'd in the Laws of *England*, admired the Conſtitution of their Courts, and kept them cloſe to this plain Method, retrenching ſome Innovations, that were then creeping into them, under the Notion of Form; although, at the ſame Time, he was the Occaſion of taking away the Liberty of Appeals to the Aſſembly.

But the Lord *Howard*, who ſucceeded him, endeavour'd to introduce as many of the *Engliſh* Forms as he

he could, being directly oppoſite to the Lord *Colepepper* in that point.

And laſtly, Governor *Nicholſon*, a Man the leaſt acquainted with Law of any of them, endeavour'd to introduce all the Quirks of the *Engliſh* Proceedings, by the Help of ſome wretched Pettifoggers, who had the Direction both of his Conſcience and his Underſtanding.

§. 23. They have two Sorts of Courts, that differ only in Juriſdiction; namely the General Court, and the County-Courts.

§. 24. The General Court is a Court held by the Governor and Council, or any Five of them, who by Law are the Judges of it, and take Cognizance of all Cauſes, criminal, penal, eccleſiaſtical and civil. From this Court there is no Appeal, except the Thing in Demand exceed the Value of *Three Hundred Pounds* Sterl. in which Caſe, an Appeal is allowed to the King and Council in *England*, and there determin'd by a Committee of the Privy Council, call'd the Lords of Appeals; the like Cuſtom being uſed for all the other Plantations. In criminal Caſes I don't know that there's any Appeal from the Sentence of this Court; but the Governor is authorized, by his Commiſſion, to pardon Perſons found guilty of any Crime whatſoever, except of Treaſon and wilful Murder; and even in thoſe Caſes, he may reprieve the Criminal, which Reprieve ſtands good, and may be continued from time to time, until his Majeſty's Pleaſure be ſignified therein.

§. 25. This Court is held twice a Year, beginning on the 15th of *April*, and on the 15th of *October*: Each Time it continues Eighteen Days, excluding Sundays, if the Buſineſs hold them ſo long: And theſe were formerly the only Times of Goal-Delivery; but now by the Governor's Commiſſion, he appoints two other Courts of Goal-Delivery; and the King allows 100 *l.* for each Court, to defray the Charge thereof.

§. 26.

§. 26. The Officers attending this General Court, are the Sheriff of the County, wherein it ſits, and his Under-Officers. Their Buſineſs is to call the Litigants, and the Evidences into Court, and impannel Juries: But each Sheriff, in his reſpective County, makes Arreſts, and returns the Writs to this Court.

§. 27. The Way of impanneling Juries to ſerve in this Court, is thus: The Sheriff and his Deputies, every Morning that the Court ſits, goes about the Town, ſummoning the beſt of the Gentlemen, who reſort thither from all Parts of the Country. The Condition of this Summons is, that they attend the Court that Day to ſerve upon the Jury, (it not being known whether there will be Occaſion or no:) And if any Cauſe happen to to require a Jury, they are then ſworn to try the Iſſue, otherwiſe they are in the Evening, of courſe, diſmiſt from all farther Attendance; though they be not formally diſcharged by the Court. By this means are procured the beſt Juries this Courtry can afford; for if they ſhould be ſummon'd by Writ of *Venire*, from any particular County, that County cannot afford ſo many qualify'd Perſons as are here to be found, becauſe of the great Reſort of Gentlemen from all Parts of the Colony to theſe Courts, as well to ſee Faſhions, as to diſpatch their particular Buſineſs. Nor is Vicinage neceſſary there, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Cuſtoms of particular Places, the whole Country being as one Neighbourhood, and having the ſame Tenures of Land, Uſages and Cuſtoms.

The Grand Juries are impanneled much after the ſame Manner; but becauſe they require a greater Number of Men, and the Court is always deſirous to have ſome, from all Parts of the Country, they give their Sheriff Order a Day or two before, to provide his Pannel.

§. 28. In criminal Matters this Method is a little altered; becauſe a Knowlegde of the Life and Converſation of the Party, may give Light to the Jury in their Verdict. For this Reaſon, a Writ of *Venire* iſſues in ſuch

ſuch Caſes, to ſummon Six of the neareſt Neighbours to the Criminal, who muſt be of the ſame County whereein he lived; which Writ of *Venire* is returned by the Sheriff of the reſpective County, to the Secretary's Office, and the Names are taken from thence, by the Sheriff attending the General Court, and put in the Front of the Pannel, which is filled up with the Names of the other Gentlemen ſummon'd in the Town, to be of the Petty-Jury, for the Trial of that Criminal. If the Prisoner have a Mind to challenge the Jurors, the ſame Liberty is allowed him there as in *England*; and if the Pannel fall ſhort, by Reaſon of ſuch Challenge, it muſt then be made up of the By-Standers.

§. 29. All Actions in that Country are generally brought to a Determination the third Court, unleſs ſome ſpecial extraordinary Reaſon be ſhewn, why the Party can't make his Defence ſo ſoon. The Courſe is thus, upon the Defendant's Non-appearance, Order goes againſt the Bail, (for a *Capias* is generally their firſt Proceſs) on Condition, that unleſs the Defendant appear, and plead at the next Court, Judgment ſhall then be awarded for the Plaintiff: When the Defendant comes to the next Court, he is held to plead; Thus by common Courſe, a Year and an half ends a Cauſe in the General Court, and three or four Months in the County Court. If any one appeal from the Judgment of the County Court, the Trial always comes on the ſucceeding General Court; ſo that all Buſineſs begun in the County Court, tho' it runs to the utmoſt of the Law, (without ſome extraordinary Event) ought to be finiſhed in Nine Months.

§. 30. Every one that pleaſes, may plead his own Cauſe, or elſe his Friends for him, there being no Reſtraint in that Caſe, * nor any licenſed Practitioners in the Law: If any one be diſſatisfied with the Judgment of the County Court, let it be for any Sum, little or great, he may have an Appeal to the next General Court, giving Security to anſwer and abide the Judgment of that Court: But an Action cannot originally be brought in the General

* Since Nov. 1734, no Perſon may plead but licenſed Attornies.

neral-Court, under the Value of *Ten Pounds* Sterling, or of 2000 Pounds of Tobacco, except in ſome particular Caſes of penal Laws.

§. 31. The County Courts are conſtituted by Law, and the Juſtices thereof appointed by Commiſſion from the Governor with Advice of Council. They conſiſt of Eight or more Gentlemen of the County, called Juſtices of the Peace, the Sheriff being only a miniſterial Officer to execute its Proceſs. This Court is held monthly, and has Juriſdiction of all Cauſes within the County, cognizable by common Law or Chancery, and not touching Life or Member, and never was limited to any Value in its Juriſdiction: But in the caſe of Hog-ſtealing, they may ſentence the Criminal to loſe his Ears; which is allowed by a particular Act for that Purpoſe, as the Puniſhment of the ſecond Offence; the third is Felony. In all Things they proceed in the ſame Manner as the General Court.

§. 32. This monthly Court hath the Care of all Orphans, and of their Eſtates; and for the binding out and well ordering of ſuch fatherleſs Children, who are either without an Eſtate, or have very little.

In *September* annually they are to enquire into the Keeping and Management of the Orphan, as to his Suſtenance and Education, to examine into his Eſtate, and the Securities thereof, *viz.* whether the Sureties continue to be reſponſible, and his Lands and Plantations be kept improving, and in Repair, *&c.* If the Orphan be poor, and bound an Apprentice to any Trade, then their Buſineſs is to enquire, how he is kept to his Schooling and Trade; and if the Court find he is either miſuſed or untaught, they take him from that Maſter and put him to another of the ſame Trade, or of any other Trade, which they judge beſt for the Child. They cannot bind an Orphan Boy, but to a Trade or the Sea.

Another charitable Method in Favour of the poor Orphans there, is this; That beſides their Trade and Schooling, the Maſters are generally obliged to give them at their Freedom, Cattle, Tools, or other Things, to the

the Value of *Five*, *Six*, or *Ten Pounds*, according to the Age of the Child when bound, over and above the usual Quantity of Corn and Cloaths. The Boys are bound till One and Twenty Years of Age, and the Girls till Eighteen: At which time, they who have taken any care to improve themselves, generally get well married, and live in Plenty, though they had not a Farthing of paternal Estate.

Of the Tenure by which they hold their Lands; and of their Grants.

§. 56. The Tenure of their Land there is free and common Soccage, according to Custom of *East Greenwich*; and is created by Letters Patents, issuing under the Seal of the Colony, and under the Test of the Governor in chief for the time being; I don't find, that the Name of any other Officer is necessary to make the Patent valid.

§. 57. There are three Ways of obtaining from His Majesty a Title to Land there, *viz. First*, By taking a Patent upon a Survey of new Land. *Secondly*, By Petition for Land lapsed. *Thirdly*, By Petition for Land escheated. The Condition of the two former, are the Entry of Rights: the Condition of the Third, a Composition of two Pounds of Tobacco for every Acre.

§. 58. A Right is a Title any one hath by the Royal Charter to Fifty Acres of Land, in Consideration of his personal Transportation into that Country, to settle and remain there; by this Rule also, a Man that removes his Family, is entitled to the same Number of Acres, for his Wife, and each of his Children; a Right may also be obtain'd by paying *Five Shillings*, according to a late Royal Instruction to the Government.

§. 59. A Patent upon Land for Survey, is acquired thus. *First*, The Man proves his Rights: that is, he makes Oath in Court, of the Importation of so many Persons, with a List of their Names. This List is then certified by the Clerk of that Court to the Clerk of the Secretary's

Secretary's Office; who examines into the Validity of them, and files them in that Office, atteſting them to be regular, or he purchaſes them at *Five Shillings* each, as aforeſaid. When the Rights are thus obtained, they are produced to the Surveyor of the County, and the Land is ſhewed to him; who thereupon is bound to make the Survey, if the Land has not been patented before. Theſe Rights to Land are as commonly ſold, by one Man to another, as the Land itſelf; ſo that any one, not having Rights by his own Importation, may have them by Purchaſe.

It is the Buſineſs of the Surveyor alſo, to take care that the Bounds of his Survey be plainly marked, either by natural Boundaries, or elſe by chopping Notches in the Trees, that happen in the Lines of his Courſes: But this is done at the Charge of the Man that employs him.

This Survey being made, a Copy thereof is carried, with a Certificate of Rights, to the Secretary's Office, and there (if there be no Objection) a Patent of courſe is made out upon it, which is preſented to the Governor and Council for them to paſs; the Patentee having no more to do, but to ſend for it when it is perfected, and to pay the Fee, at the firſt Crop, to the Sheriff of the County, by whom annually the Fees are collected.

This Patent gives an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, upon Condition of paying a Quit-rent of *Twelve Pence* for every Fifty Acres, and of planting or ſeating thereon, within three Years, according to their Law; that is, to clear, plant, and tend three Acres of Ground for every Fifty, and to build an Houſe, and keep a Stock of Cattle, Sheep, or Goats, in Proportion to the meaner Part of the Land in the Patent.

§. 60. Lapſed Land, is when any one having obtain'd a Patent, as before, doth not ſet or plant thereon, within three Years, as the Condition of the Patent requires; but leaves it ſtill, all or part, uninhabited and uncultivated: In ſuch Caſe it is ſaid to be lapſed, and any Man is at Liberty to obtain a new Patent, in his own Name, of ſo much as is lapſed; the Method of acquiring which Patent is thus:

The

The Party muſt apply himſelf by Petition to the General Court, another to the Governor, ſetting forth all the Circumſtances of the Lapſe. If this Petition be allow'd, the Court makes an Order, to certify the ſame to the Governor, in whoſe Breaſt it is then, to make a new Grant thereof to ſuch Perſon, if he thinks they deſerve it, upon the ſame Condition, of ſetting or planting within three Years, as was in the former Patent, Thus Land may be lapſed or loſt ſeveral Times, by the Negligence of the Patentees; who, by ſuch Omiſſion, loſe not only the Land, but all their Rights and Charges into the Bargain.

But if within the three Years after the Date of the Patent, or before any new Petition is preferr'd for it, the Patentee ſhall ſet or plant the ſaid Land, as the Law directs, it cannot afterwards be forfeited, but by Attainder, or Eſcheat, in which Caſe it returns to His Majeſty again.

Alſo when it happens, that the Patentee dies within the three Years, leaving the Heir under Age, there is farther Time given the Heir, after he comes of Age, to ſet and ſave ſuch Land.

§. 61. When Land is ſuggeſted to Eſcheat, the Governor iſſues his Warrant to the Eſcheator, to make Inqueſt thereof: And when upon ſuch Inqueſt, Office is found for the King, it muſt be recorded in the Secretary's Office, and there kept Nine Months, to ſee if any Perſon will lay claim to it, or can traverſe the Eſcheat. If any ſuch appear, upon his Petition to the General Court, he is heard, before any Grant can be made. If no Perſon oppoſe the Inqueſt, the Land is given to the Man that ſhews the beſt equitable Right thereto; and if there be none ſuch, it is then granted to any one, that the Governor and Council ſhall think fit, the Grantee always paying two Pounds of Tobacco per Acre into the Treaſury of the Country, as a Fine of Compoſition with His Majeſty for his Eſcheat: And thereupon a Patent iſſues, reciting Premiſes.

The

The LORDS PROTESTS: I. *Concerning certain Clauſes propoſed to be Part of the Addreſs on the King's Speech.* II. *Concerning the Reſolution upon the Orders given to Admiral* VERNON. III. *On the Inſtructions given to Admiral* HADDOCK. IV. *On augmenting the Army by raiſing Regiments, rather than additional Men to Companies.*

Die Martis, 18 *Nov.* 1740.

THE *Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's Speech; and the ſame being afterwards read by the Clerk,*

It was moved to reſolve, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, returning him the Thanks of this Houſe for his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

To congratulate his Majeſty on his ſafe Return to his regal Dominions, To aſſure his Majeſty, that we will ſtand by him with our Lives and Fortunes, in the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged.

And as a farther Proof of our Duty and Affection to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, Royal Family and Government, to aſſure him, that we will exert ourſelves in our high Capacity of hereditary great Council of the Crown (to which all other Councils are ſubordinate and accountable) in ſuch a Manner as may beſt tend to the promoting the true Intereſt of his Majeſty and our Country in this critical Juncture.

Then it was likewiſe moved to order, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him the Thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

To acknowledge his Majeſty's great Wiſdom, and his Adherence to the true Intereſt of his Kingdoms, in reſolving to carry on this juſt and neceſſary War in the moſt proper Places, and in the moſt vigorous and effectual Manner, and in not ſuffering himſelf to be diverted or deterred from thoſe Meaſures:

To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that if any Power ſhould pretend to preſcribe or limit the Operations of the War againſt his declared Enemies, ſuch

an extraordinary Proceeding would not fail to create a juſt Indignation in us, and determine us to concur in all proper Meaſures for vindicating and defending his Dignity and Honour againſt any Inſults, and fruſtrating any Deſigns formed againſt us:

To aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will zealouſly ſtand by and ſupport him in adhering to the Engagements he is under for maintaining the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*, on the Event of the late Emperor's Death, as well as in the Proſecution of the preſent War:

To expreſs our unſhaken and unalterable Fidelity and Affection to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, and our ardent Wiſhes that all his Enterprizes for maintaining the Honour of his Crown, and the Rights of the People, may be bleſſed with Succeſs.

And a Queſtion being ſtated on each Propoſition,

After Debate,

The previous Queſtion was put, whether the Queſtion firſt ſtated ſhall be now put;

Contents	38	*It was reſolved in Negative.*
Not Contents	65	

Diſſentient.

MACCLESFIELD.

I. Becauſe we conceive, that a Motion of this Nature ought not to have been laid aſide by the previous Queſtion; but we apprehend it would have been more conſiſtent with the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe, to have paſſed it in the Affirmative, ſince it contained the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our Duty to his Majeſty, and of our Zeal to ſupport him with our Lives and Fortunes in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War; moreover, it had been univerſally allowed in the Debate, that the antient Uſage of this Houſe was, to return immediately a general Addreſs of Thanks only for the Speech from the Throne, and to appoint a further Day for taking the ſaid Speech into Conſideration; by which wiſe Method of Proceeding, this Houſe had an Opportunity of forming their Judgments, and offering their Advice to the Crown, upon the ſeveral Matters contained in the Speech, after due Enquiry and mature Deliberation.

II. Be-

II. Becauſe though the Speech from the Throne is in Parliament juſtly conſidered as the Act of the Miniſters, yet a Motion preconcerted, if not drawn by themſelves, echoing back the Particulars of the Speech, is, as we conceive, a modern Expedient to procure a precipitate Approbation of Meaſures which might not be approved upon better Conſideration. It was indeed alledged in the Debate, in ſupport of this Practice, that it was introduced during the late War, in the Adminiſtration of the Earl of *Godolphin*; but we ſhould alſo conſider the Reaſon of it (we heartily wiſh we had now the ſame) that the Zeal of the Houſe was then every Year animated, by the glorious Succeſſes of the Queen's Arms under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and tho' it is always admitted, that theſe haſty Addreſſes do not preclude the Houſe from future Enquiries or Cenſures, yet ſhould Cenſures in Conſequence of ſuch Enquiries become neceſſary, they would produce an Inconſiſtency between the firſt Addreſs and the ſubſequent Reſolutions, and argue a Levity highly unbecoming the Wiſdom and Dignity of this Houſe.

III. Becauſe one Part of this Motion, the Congratulation upon his Majeſty's ſafe Return to his regal Dominions, could be liable to no Objection, but ſeemed at this Time peculiarly reaſonable, ſince it was evident to the whole Kingdom, the Sailing of that Fleet, which had been delayed ſo long, was the immediate Effect of his happy Return.

IV. Becauſe we conceive, that our aſſuring his Majeſty we would exert ourſelves in our high Capacity of hereditary great Council of the Crown, would have given Encouragement to his Allies, Confidence to his Armies, and Satisfaction to his Subjects, eſpecially in this critical Conjuncture, wherein the Advice of this Houſe is more than ever neceſſary; ſince by the Inaction of this laſt Year in all Parts (except where Admiral *Vernon* commanded) notwithſtanding the vaſt Fleets and Armies maintained at ſo immenſe a Charge, this juſt and neceſſary War ſeems hitherto to have been carried on by the ſame Spirit and Advice which ſo long delayed the Entering into it; and we conceive, that the ſtricteſt Enquiries into ſuch Conduct, are the moſt probable Means of redreſſing our Grievances

at

at home, and bring the War abroad to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion.

Buccleuch, *Talbot*, *Carliſle*,
Stanhope, *Willoughby de Br.* *Denbigh*,
Halifax, *Greenwich*, *Bathurſt*,
Cheſterfield, *Carteret*, *Craven*,
Bridgwater, *Shafteſbury*, *Thanet*,
Winchelſea & Nott, *Clifton*, *Gower*,
Beaufort, *Haverſham*, *Litchfield*,
Aylesford,

Then it was propoſed to inſert in the ſecond ſtated Queſtion, immediately before the laſt Paragraph, the Words of the firſt Queſtion, except thoſe in the Parentheſis:

Which being objected to,

The Queſtion was put, whether thoſe Words ſhall be there inſerted?

Contents 35 } *It was reſolved in the Negative.*
Not Contents 62 }

Diſſentient,

Becauſe when theſe Words made Part of the Queſtion firſt moved, they were allowed by every Lord who ſpoke in the Debate, to be proper and unexceptionable, and the following Parentheſis only (*to which all other Councils are ſubordinate and accountable*) was objected to, as liable to a Miſconſtruction in another Houſe; we cannot therefore but be ſurpriſed, that when this Queſtion, freed from that Shadow of an Objection (as we conceive) was offered as an Amendment to the Motion for the Addreſs, it ſhould have been rejected; and the more ſo, ſince the Negative paſſed upon it, may be conſtrued to imply what we are perſuaded no Lord in this Houſe can intend (whatever others may wiſh) a Reſolution not to enquire, adviſe, or cenſure, even tho' juſt Suſpicions, imprudent Councils, or criminal Meaſures, ſhould require it.

Buccleuch, *Greenwich*, *Craven*,
Stanhope, *Carteret*, *Thanet*,
Halifax, *Shafteſbury*, *Gower*,
Cheſterfield, *Clifton*, *Talbot*,
Bridgwater, *Haverſham*, *Litchfield*,
Winchelſea & Nott. *Carliſle*, *Aylesford.*
Beaufort, *Derbigh*,
Willoughby de Br. *Bathurſt*,

Die

Die Lunæ, 1 *Dec.* 1740.

MOV'D to reſolve, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officer to lay before this Houſe Copies of the ſeveral Orders and Inſtructions given to Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, from the Time of his ſailing from *England*, in the Year 1739, to the 24th of *June* laſt, except only ſuch Parts of thoſe Orders and Inſtructions which relate to any particular Deſign yet remaining to be executed.

The ſame was objected to, and after Debate thereupon The Queſtion was put, whether ſuch an Addreſs ſhall be preſented to his Majeſty?

Contents 35 } *It was reſolved in the Negative.*
Not Contents 57 }

Diſſentient,

I. Becauſe we conceive that the Calling for all Inſtructions given to Generals and Admirals, is not only proper and precedented, but is alſo a neceſſary Step towards the Exertion of our Privilege as hereditary Counſellors of adviſing the Crown, which Privilege can properly be exerciſed only in Matters depending; and if from pretended Apprehenſions of unſeaſonable Diſcoveries, Inſtructions are to be kept ſecret from this Houſe till after they have had their Effect, the Weakneſs or Guilt of the Meaſures of an Adminiſtration will appear probably too late to puniſh the Offenders, but certainly too late to prevent the Miſchief.

II. Becauſe we do not find any Negative put upon the Motions for Inſtructions before the Year 1721; from which Time indeed Inſtructions began to be of ſuch a Nature, that we do not wonder their Authors deſired to conceal them. The Inſtructions by which our Fleet lay in ſhameful Inaction before *Gibraltar* when beſieged, and ſuffer'd the Enemy's Ships to bring Proviſions and Ammunition to their Army; and thoſe by which three Admirals, about thirty Captains, above one hundred Lieutentants, and four thouſand private Seamen periſhed moſt ingloriouſly at

the *Baſtimentos*, create, as we conceive, a juſt Suſpicion of all ſubſequent Inſtructions flowing from the ſame Source, and in our Opinion, evince the Neceſſity of the ſtricteſt Enquiry and moſt ample Informations in this important Conjuncture.

III. Becauſe the Motion under the Limitations which accompanied it, was not even liable, as we apprehend, to the modern Objection of making improper Diſcoveries of future Deſigns, and it is impoſſible to conceive that when Admiral *Vernon* ſail'd from hence with ſo ſmall a Force as five Ships only, and before the long-wiſh'd-for-Declaration of War, that his Inſtructions could contain any Thing more than Orders for Repriſals, ſince conſidering his inſufficient Force, any Orders to attempt even what he ſo happily and unexpectedly executed, would have been contrary to the Genius, and inconſiſtent with the too long-experienced pacifick Diſpoſition of the Adminiſtration.

IV. Becauſe, That as the *Weſt-Indies* were allowed by all Lords in the Dabate to be the proper Scene of Action, we think it our Duty more particularly to attend to the Conduct of the Adminiſtration in thoſe Parts, eſpecially ſince from the Time of the Declaration of War, till very lately, that important Scene of Action ſeems to have been neglected or forgot, while, as we apprehend, the ſlighteſt Alarms have been fondly credited, as Reaſons for keeping our numerous Forces at Home, to the Oppreſſion of the People; whereas a ſmall Proportion of them timely employed in the *Weſt-Indies*, againſt a then unprepared and unprovided Enemy, might probably have enabled Vice-Admiral VERNON to have brought this juſt and neceſſary War to a ſpeedy and happy Concluſion.

V. Becauſe we apprehend, that the Denial of theſe neceſſary Lights in the firſt Step of the Enquiry, not only caſts a Damp upon the Enquiry itſelf, but muſt alſo leſſen the Weight of any Reſolutions that may be taken in the Courſe of it. The Nation that ſo unanimouſly expects and calls for an Enquiry into a Conduct, which at beſt ſeems to them unaccountable, if not blameable, will be confirmed in whatever Suſpicions they might entertain, when the Lights neceſſary to remove thoſe Suſpicions are denied. And ſhould we come to any Vote of Approba-

tion,

tion, ſuch a Vote may perhaps be miſconſtrued to be an influenced Complaiſance to the Adminiſtration, the dictated Reſult of a pretended Enquiry, founded only upon imperfect Facts and partial Repreſentations.

Bathurſt,
Cheſterfield,
Middleton,
Shafteſbury,
Litchfield,
Briſtol,
Carliſle,
Aylesford,
Talbot,
Cobham,
Gower,
Greenwich,
Bridgwater,
Weſtmoreland,
Halifax,
Thanet.

Moved likewiſe to reſolve, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, Copies of all Letters written by Vice-Admiral *Vernon* to the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord-High-Admiral of *Great-Britain*, or their Secretary, and to His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from the Time of his Sailing from *England*, in the Year 1739, to the 24th of *June* laſt; and alſo Copies of all Letters written by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or their Secretary, and the principal Secretaries of State, to the ſaid Admiral within the ſaid Time.

And a Queſtion being ſtated thereupon,

It was propoſed at the End thereof, to add theſe Words, viz. [ſo far as ſuch Letters relate to any Supplies of Ships, Men, Stores, Ammunition, Proviſions, or other Neceſſaries.]

Which being objected to,

The Queſtion was put, whether theſe Words ſhall be added to the ſaid Queſtion,

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Diſſentient.

Becauſe we conceive thoſe reſtrictive Words will prevent the Houſe from receiving that Information which we think abſolutely neceſſary; for if Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, in any of his Letters, has given it as his Opinion, (as it is generally believed he has) that with a moderate Number

Number of Land Forces, he could have made ſuch important Conqueſts in *America*, as would have brought our Enemies, before this Time, to ſue for Peace, this Houſe had, as we apprehend, a Right to ſee ſuch Letters, without which, we conceive, this Enquiry can only tend to detect the Negligence or Corruption of inferior Officers, and the capital Errors of the Miniſters themſelves may remain concealed.

Same Lords as before.

8 *Dec.* 1740.

MOVED to order, That Copies of the ſeveral Inſtructions given to Rear-Admiral *Haddock*, from the Time of his Sailing from *England*, in the Year 1738, to the 24th Day of *June* laſt, be laid before this Houſe:

Which being objected to, and a Queſtion ſtated thereupon,

After Debate, and reading ſome Inſtances out of the Journals of procuring Inſtructions and Papers to be laid before this Houſe, as well by their Lordſhips Orders, as Addreſſes to the Crown,

The Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion,

Contents 35 } *It was reſolved in the Negative.*
Not Contents 56 }

Diſſentient.

1. Becauſe we conceive that there never were Inſtructions more neceſſary to be examined, than thoſe contained in this Queſtion, in order to enable us to diſcharge our Duty, as Counſellors to His Majeſty and Guardians of the Nation. The known and aſtoniſhing Inaction, for the Space of above two Years, of a great and powerful Fleet, fitted out and maintained at an immenſe Expence to the Nation, fixes a heavy Charge either upon the Commander of that Squadron, or upon thoſe who gave him his Inſtructions. But when we compare the experienced Courage and Abilities of Rear-Admiral *Haddock*, upon all former Occaſions, with the inglorious Inſtructions given by

by this Adminiſtration to the ſeveral Admirals employed for theſe laſt Twenty Years, we cannot, as at preſent inform'd, but impute this unaccountable Inaction to the Weakneſs or Puſillanimity of thoſe, whoſe Inſtructions we are perſuaded he with Concern obeyed; and we are confirmed in this Opinion by his being ſtill continued in that Command, which a Diſobedience to his Inſtructions would have forfeited.

II. Becauſe we think it neceſſary, that the Houſe ſhould be fully informed by what fatal Miſtake, Negligence, or Deſign, the *Spaniſh* Squadron at *Cadiz*, ſo long blocked up in that Port, while they were neither ready, nor the Seaſon of the Year fit for them to go out, ſhould have been, by the ſudden Withdrawing of our Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, permitted to ſail without Moleſtation, as ſoon as they were fit, and the Seaſon favourable; and we cannot, as at preſent informed, impute that unhappy Meaſure to Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, ſince Orders of that great Importance ought to be conceived in the cleareſt, plaineſt, and leaſt ambiguous Terms; which had he miſtaken, he would not have been, as he now is, intruſted with the Command of ſo great a Fleet, and with the Interpretation of Inſtructions of ſtill greater Conſequence; nor can we conceive, that the Communication of Orders relating only to Sailing, and the Change of Station, can ſufficiently clear up a Point of that great Importance.

III. Becauſe we think that the ſtale Objection, that the Communication of theſe Inſtructions may diſcover to our Enemies intended Deſigns and Attempts, can have no Weight upon this Occaſion, when the Reaſon for calling for theſe Inſtructions is, becauſe no Attempt of any Kind whatſoever has been made upon our Enemies in the Courſe of above two Years; and it is not credible, that if, during that Time, any one Deſign had been intended, no one Attempt ſhould have been made in Conſequence of it; we therefore juſtly may, and only can conceive theſe Inſtructions, which we were not allowed to apply for, to be of the ſame inactive Nature of thoſe which we have formerly ſeen flowing from the ſame languid Source, to the equal Diſhonour of His Majeſty's Councils and Arms.

IV.

IV. Becauſe we conceive, that the Denial of theſe neceſſary Lights, puts a full Stop to any farther effectual Enquiry into the Conduct of the War, an Enquiry ſo becoming this Houſe, and ſo unanimouſly called for by the Voice of the Nation. The outward Appearances have at once raiſed the Curioſity, the Aſtoniſhment, and the Concern of a brave and loyal People, willing to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for the Honour and Advantage of His Majeſty and this Kingdom, in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War. And we conceive that they ought, by the ſtricteſt Enquiry, upon the fulleſt Informations, to have been ſatisfied as to the paſt, and ſecured as to the future. And we think that all minute Enquiries into the little Abuſes of inferior Officers, over whom it is the Duty of the Adminiſtration to watch, would be only amuſing and deceiving Mankind with the Name of an Enquiry; and deſcending, from our Dignity of Counſellors of the Crown and Checks of the Adminiſtration, into the low Rank of Inquiſitors into the Conduct of petty and unprotected Offenders. We therefore think that we have diſcharged our Duty to His Majeſty and the Publick, in having moved for thoſe Papers, which we conſidered as the Foundations abſolutely neceſſary for a proper and effectual Enquiry.--- We here enter our Diſſent upon the Denial of thoſe Papers: The Word muſt then judge of the Conduct of the War upon the Appearance of Facts and Circumſtances, with this conſiderable additional Circumſtance, That Lights are denied.

Talbot,
Montjoy,
Litchfield,
Bathurſt,
Ward,
Bridgwater,
Middleton,
Northampton,
Shafteſbury,
Thanet,
Weſtmoreland,
Briſtol,
Cheſterfield,
Carliſle,
Suffolk,
Berkſhire,
Falmouth,
Aylesford,
Gower,
Haverſham,
Abingdon,
Oxford & Mortim.
Hereford,
Cobham.
Greenwich,
Denbigh.

Die

Die Martis, 9 *Dec.* 1740,

THE *Order of the Day being read for taking the State of the Army into Conſideration.*

It was propoſed to reſolve, that augmenting the Army by raiſing Regiments, as it is the moſt unneceſſary and moſt expenſive Method of Augmentation, is alſo the moſt dangerous to the Liberties of Britain.

The previous Queſtion was put, whether that Queſtion ſhall be now put.

Contents 42 } *It was reſolved in the Negative.*
Not Contents 59 }

Diſſentient.

I. Becauſe we conceive that this Motion ought not to have been laid aſide by the previous Queſtion, the Arguments urged in the Debate againſt our coming to this Reſolution at this Time, being in our Opinion, highly inſufficient, ſince we cannot apprehend what further Lights could be had with Relation to the ſeveral Propoſitions contained in the Queſtion, than thoſe we received in the Debate, authorized by the Uſage of almoſt all the Nations in *Europe*; nor were there any particular Papers pointed out, as neceſſary for the Information of the Houſe. And we thought this the propereſt Time to come to this Reſolution, before any Steps were taken as to the Method of making the intended Augmentation.

II. Becauſe it was proved in the Debate, and univerſally admitted, that the Augmentation of our Land Forces, by the raiſing of new Corps, was, by near one Third, a more expenſive Manner of augmenting, than by additional Men to Companies; a Conſideration, which, in our Opinion, ought to have the greateſt Weight at this Time, when the Nation is engaged in a new War, and ſtill groaning under all the Burdens of the laſt, though after thirty Years Peace.

III. Becauſe, that conſidering the Œconomy of augmenting the Forces, by additional Men to Companies, was admitted, and the Utility of it not diſproved, we cannot help ſuſpecting, that the raiſing of new Corps at this Time,

Time, when the Election of a new Parliament draws ſo near, may be of dangerous Tendency to the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and relate more to civil than military Service, eſpecially ſince there are now no Officers to be found, (the Officers now remaining upon Half-pay having been already judged, by the Adminiſtration, unfit for Service) it is, in our Opinion, opening a Door to introduce a large Body of commiſſion'd Penſioners. Theſe Suſpicions are ſtrengthened by the Experience we have had, that no Rank has been either above or below miniſterial Reſentment, and the Severity of Parliamentary Diſcipline: And we muſt with Concern obſerve, that the Honour of the Nation, and the Fate of this important War, has been intruſted to raw and new-levied Troops, in order, as we apprehend, to keep the others at Home, only for civil Purpoſes.

Weſtmoreland,		
Northampton,	*Oxford,*	*Briſtol,*
Shafteſbury,	*Greenwich,*	*Litchfield,*
Suffolk,	*Bathurſt,*	*Thanet,*
Abingdon,	*Cobham,*	*Berkſhire,*
Cheſterfield,	*Middleton,*	*Aylesford,*

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Commons, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, Copies or Extracts of all Letters written, and Inſtructions given, by the Secretaries of State, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord-High-Admiral of Great-Britain, *to any Commanders in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships of War, or his Majeſty's Miniſter in* Spain, *or His Conſuls in* Europe, *from the Treaty of* Seville *to* December 1739, *relating to the Loſſes ſuſtained by His Majeſty's Subjects, by Depredations committed by the* Spaniards, *that have not yet been laid before this Houſe: The Queſtion being put, it paſſed in the Negative,* Noes, 172; Yeas, 98.

The Diviſion being declared, W------m P----ny, *Eſq; ſpoke to the following Purpoſe.*

SIR,

I AM ſorry to ſee the laſt Motion rejected by ſo great a Majority; it gives me but a melancholy Proſpect of the Event of any future Attempt that ſhall be made, by either myſelf, or any other Friend of our Country. For how, Sir, ſhall we diſcover Truth, if

ſuch

ſuch a Majority ſhall always interpoſe to ſcreen the Guilty? This Expreſſion, ſevere as it is, may be pardoned on this Occaſion, ſince Innocence never refuſes the Teſt of a fair and impartial Enquiry, and nothing elſe was meant by the laſt Motion. The Right of calling for Papers has, till of late Years, never been deny'd to any Member that required them, tho' but for his private Satisfaction. After ſuch a Queſtion has been carry'd in favour of the Miniſter, can any Gentleman be blam'd for deſpairing that his Preſence in this Houſe can have any other Effect, than to give a kind of Sanction to Meaſures which he cannot approve of? But leſt Gentlemen, Sir, ſhould ſay that I judge too haſtily, and that a particular Caſe may happen to be attended with Inconveniences, that may render it improper to be expoſed to the Eyes of the World, I ſhall take the Liberty to make another Motion, which may give Gentlemen an Opportunity of retrieving that Credit without Doors, which this Deciſion muſt certainly impair. For I am afraid that when it is heard by the Publick, that this Houſe refuſed to look into the Papers that could be the only Vouchers of our Miniſter's Conduct at the Court of *Spain*, the World will be apt to ſuſpect that it has been ſuch a Conduct as dares not ſtand an Examination; and that the only Service that ſome Gentlemen do their Country by their Seats here, is, in this and other Inſtances, to ward off ſuch an Examination. Gentlemen may have, by agreeing to my Motion, a fair Occaſion to wipe all ſuch Aſperſions from their Character; and that the Houſe may be fully informed of both the Nature and Neceſſity of it, I ſhall beg Leave to introduce it with a few Obſervations.

Gentlemen, I believe, need not to be informed that the Treaty of *Seville* was the fruitful Source of all the Calamities and Inſults which the Subjects of this Nation have ſince ſuffered from *Spain*. The Conceſſions made by that Treaty, on our part, firſt gave the *Spaniards* a Pretence for inſiſting upon a Right to ſearch our Ships, and in the Exertion of that pretended Right they committed Barbarities, that, had not the Voice of the People rouſed the Parliament and his Majeſty to their Relief, muſt have, in a ſhort time, ended in the total Ruin of our *American* Trade, almoſt the only advantageous Branch of Commerce yet remaining. But whoever reflects upon our Behaviour under this Treatment, he very naturally concludes that they were Injuries, which we either durſt not, or would not reſent. If we durſt not reſent them, Sir, it muſt have proceeded, either from our want of Courage, or want of Power. As for the Courage of *Britons*, I believe, it never was doubted, before a Train of inglorious Meaſures had depreſs'd our Spirits, and clouded our Reputation. The Courage of the People, Sir, is ſeen, and proved on every Occaſion, where they can exert it conſiſtently wirh their Duty; and the Courage of our Admirals was ſhewn, even when the Cowardice of the Miniſtry had ſhackled it, in daring to ſacrifice their Lives rather than to diſobey their Orders. A brave Admiral, Sir, at the Head of a gallant Fleet, when he was ſure of meeting with a feeble Oppoſition, gave an illuſtrious but melancholy Proof of this kind of Courage, when he expired, with too quick a Senſe of his Country's Diſgrace, in ſight of that Fleet and Town which he was able to have deſtroyed.

As to the Power of *Great Britain*, Sir, it muſt be own'd that the People are incumber'd with Debt, and oppreſs'd with Taxes; but theſe are Grievances which the People alone feel. The Government is more powerful, his Majeſty is better ſupported than any of his Predeceſſors ever were, when the Enemy was more formidable, and their Empire more flouriſhing. He has all along had the Voices of an obedient, I had almoſt ſaid an obſequious and ſubmiſſive Parliament, to vote, the Hearts and Hands of a willing People, ready to perform, whatever may be neceſſary for procuring either Revenge or Reparation. Yet how can it be accounted, how can it be anſwered for, that with all theſe Advantages we have as yet obtain'd neither? Our Fleets lay an uſeleſs Incumbrance upon the Ocean; our Army remained an idle Spectacle upon the Land, our Flag was the Scorn of our Enemies, and our Friendſhip a Proverb among our Neigbours.

Very neceſſary it is for us, Sir, very worthy the Dignity of a *Britiſh* Parliament, to enquire into the Cauſes of this inglorious Inactivity. Perhaps, Sir, ſuch an Enquiry may yet vindicate the Honour of the Kingdom, by ſhewing that it was not to be charged either upon the Prince or People, but to the Conduct of one Man, who tamely ſacrific'd the Honour of his Country, that he might ſecure his own Power. Even after this Houſe had enquired into the barbarous Injuries and Inſults committed upon the Perſons of our Sailors, and the Commerce of the Kingdom, and when the Miniſters themſelves made a Shew of being rouſed to a juſt Senſe of their Country's Wrongs, what was the Conſequence? A Squadron was ſent to the *Mediterranean*, under a brave Admiral, who continued inactive upon the Coaſt of *Spain*, while that Power was daily offering freſh Inſults to the Honour of this Kingdom; and notwithſtanding the Terrors which us'd to attend the *Britiſh* Thunder, we meanly ſubmitted to an infamous Convention. Since that Convention has been broke, and Hoſtilities commenced, we have had many Opportunities of at leaſt ſhewing them that we have not yet entirely loſt our Naval Power. What is the Nation, Sir, to expect, when the Perſon, who is in the Secret of all this Conduct, and is known to be the main Spring that ſets our whole political Machine agoing, has declar'd in plain Terms in this Houſe, and in this Seſſion, that he was glad the Aſſogue Ships had eſcaped. And, indeed, Sir, the whole of our Conduct, ſince this War commenc'd, has been ſuch as gives the Nation great Reaſon to ſuſpect that we are ſtill afraid to act in earneſt, that we are ſtill waiting for an Opportunity to invent ſome other little Expedient, that may defraud the Nation of her juſt Expectations.

I do not intend in theſe Reflections to detract from the Admirals who have the Honour to command our Navies, I know they will do their Duties, if they have proper Inſtructions. But is there not Reaſon to preſume that they are reſtrained from Action, when we ſee that the Aſſogue Ships, which we ought to have intercepted, that we might have been reimburſed ſome Part of the Expences of this War, were ſuffered to eſcape; and the Port in *Spain*, where it was next to certain they were to land, left unguarded and unobſerved?

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There is another ſtrong Proof that we are to expect but little Satisfaction for our Injuries, while the Management of the War remains in the ſame Hands which carry'd on our Negociations of Peace, and that is, our Admiral, who was ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*, carry'd no Land-Forces with him; ſo that we may deſpair of ſeeing any thing effectual performed there, tho' the Miniſtry have been again and again informed that it is there alone that we can hope to ſucceed. Some Excuſe might be advanced for this, Sir, if the Nation were unprovided with Troops, and did not feel the Burthen of a numerous, well appointed, but otherwiſe uſeleſs Army, which is maintained at Home upon the Sweat of the induſtrious Farmer and Merchant. But inſtead of furniſhing that brave Admiral with a ſufficient Number of Land-Forces, and inſtructing him to ſail directly for the *Weſt-Indies*, that he might ſeize the firſt Opportunity of ſtriking a deciſive Blow, we find he was firſt ſent upon another fruitleſs Expedition, as if our Miniſters had been afraid leſt the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould be unprovided for his Reception. Had he ſailed with a ſufficient Body of Land-Forces, it is hard to ſay what might have been the Conſequences, ſince we are inform'd from very good Authority, that he muſt have ſurprized the *Spaniards* wherever he had attacked them. But now, Sir, we may naturally imagine that they have reinforc'd their Garriſons and ſecured their Coaſts, and if he is ſucceſsful, it can be aſcribed only to his own Courage and Fortune.

There, Sir, are a few of the Reaſons that determine me to make this Motion, *&c.*

The next who ſpoke was the Prime Miniſter, and to the following Purpoſe.

SIR,

I CANNOT but declare my Satisfaction at the general Diſapprobation of the laſt Motion, which was rejected in my Abſence; and I hope this, and every other Motion that proceeds from Party-Pique, groundleſs Jealouſy, and diſappointed Ambition, will meet with the ſame fate. All theſe, Sir, I plainly perceive, have concurred to produce both theſe Motions; for, could they have been ſupported with ſolid Arguments, Gentlemen would not have had Recourſe to perſonal Reflections. That the Speech of the Hon. Gentleman, who roſe laſt, was full of ſuch Reflections, I could venture to appeal unto himſelf; and the Houſe muſt judge how far a Motion, proceeding only from Malice and Reſentment, ought to be regarded. I doubt not but this Motion will be treated as it deſerves; and if the Hon. Gentleman and his Friends ſhall again ſecede, I ſhall not lament their Abſence: for if they are here, Sir, for no ther End than to embarraſs and imbroil our Councils, they may very eaſily be ſpar'd. I think, Sir, the Lenity of the Houſe in treating the ſcandalous and undutiful Behaviour, of which they were guilty laſt Seſſion, with no other Severity than a juſt Contempt, ought to have influenced them to Gratitude and Reſpect, rather than encouraged them to inſinuate, that they are ready, if not gratify'd in their unreaſonable Demands, to repeat the ſame Conduct.

I have no Apology, Sir, to offer for my own Conduct; I think it requires none, becauſe I never entered into any Meaſures that had not either the previous Sanction, or the Approbation of this Houſe. I am ready, Sir, on this Occaſion, ſtill to give the ſame Satisfaction I have ever done, and ſhall plead for no Favour, unleſs it ſhall appear that I have made the Intereſt of my Country the Foundation of my Conduct. And, Sir, however the Honourable Gentleman may flatter himſelf, that he has the Voices of an inconſiderate Multitude, ſpirited up by the Arts of Faction, to ſecond him, I ſhall always be ſatisfy'd with the Approbation of the Calm, Conſiderate, and Unprejudic'd.

Before I produce any Argument againſt this Motion, I will beg Leave to obviate any Miſrepreſentation of the Fact mention'd in Support of it, by the Hon. Gentleman, becauſe I ſee ſeveral Gentlemen preſent, who had no Opportunity of Knowing what paſſed on the Debate, in which I am charged with the expreſſing more Regard for the *Spaniards* than my own Country.

When in bringing in the Capture Bill, he touch'd upon the Eſcape of the *Aſſogue* Ships, almoſt in the ſame Terms which he has now made uſe of, I happen'd to ſay, "That as both the *Aſſogue* Ships 'and the *Carracca* Ships were expected on the Coaſts of *Spain*, and 'as there was no great Probability that we could intercept both, I 'ſhould be much better pleaſed, had the *Carracca* Ships been of e-'qual Value with the *Aſſogues*, that the former rather than the 'latter had fallen into our Hands." I never ſaid, Sir, *that I was glad the* Aſſogue *Ships had eſcap'd*; I ſaid, "that a *Carracca* Ship 'was a Prize of much greater Value to the Nation than an *Aſſogue* 'Ship with the ſame Cargo, for this unanſwerable Reaſon, that the 'Merchants of this Kingdom have a large Share both in the Inſu-'rance and Property of the *Aſſogue* Ships, but I am well aſſur'd 'they have no Concern in the *Carracca* Ships, they belonging ſole-'ly to the *Spaniſh* Monarch." We took the *Carracca* Ships, the *Aſſogues* eſcaped us, and indeed we could ſcarce hope to intercept both, which however I ſincerely wiſhed. This, Sir, was all that I ever ſaid, or meant on this Subject: I appeal to Gentlemen who were preſent, if I ſaid more, and leave the Houſe to judge with what View my Meaning is miſrepreſented.

As to the Motion itſelf, Sir, I think it one of the moſt extraordinary and unreaſonable that ever came before this Houſe. Gentlemen have been for theſe ten Years paſt puſhing the Government into a War with *Spain*, and now the War is entered upon, and vigorouſly proſecuted, they are for laying open all its Operations, all the Plan of our future Conduct. Is it poſſible for Gentlemen to be ignorant, that the Inſtructions given by the Secretaries of State, or the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships, may not be yet put in Execution; and that by calling for them unſeaſonably, we may obſtruct all the glorious Succeſs we have promis'd ourſelves. I believe, Sir, it was never deny'd, that Secreſy in military Affairs is the ſureſt Means of Succeſs, and that if we were, in this Houſe, to expoſe the Inſtructions given to our Admirals and Commanders of our Ships of War, they would in Ten Days be carried to the Court of *Spain*. Let Gentlemen conſider,

der, that the principal Scene of Action will probably be in the *West-Indies*. We have had a Commodore there some time; his Instructions, perhaps, were not to take any Place till after the Declaration of War betwixt *Spain* and us. It is little more than two Months since the War was declared; and shall we, by agreeing to this Motion, give the *Spaniards* an Opportunity of counter-acting all the Scheme of his Operations? Was ever such Policy heard of before? We have now sent to the same Seas another Officer, superior in Command to Commodore *Brown*. If this Motion is comply'd with, his Designs may be discover'd, and his Expedition made wholly ineffectual. Can we be certain, Sir, that the very Plan, upon which he is to proceed against the Enemy, is not contained in the Papers moved for? If it is, I am sure Gentlemen, so zealous in their Professions against *Spain*, never could forgive themselves for affording her an Opportunity to defeat all our Measures. We have another Admiral, Sir, in the *Mediterranean*; he has been there near two Years. As the Government very wisely, I think, did not enter upon open Hostilities with *Spain* till within these Three Months, he had no Opportunity of acting offensively. But can Gentlemen take it upon them to pronounce, that when this Admiral went out, he had not all his Instructions with him, as well how to act if War should be declar'd, as in Time of Peace and Negotiations? Sir, if we were to lay all the Instructions he has received upon this Head, open, we don't know, but that *Spain* might be in a Condition to destroy him, before we can send him Notice to be upon his guard. Even the best Officers depend much upon the Ignorance of the Enemy, and regulate their Conduct upon that Supposition. If an Enemy were apprized of every Detachment that an Admiral shall send from his Fleet, they might surprize the Remainder, and gain a compleat Victory. I know that the *Spaniards* are at present in no Condition to put to Sea a Fleet equal to ours, were it act in one Body; but they might perhaps put out a Squadron superior to ours, when weakened by Detachments and Convoys.

I don't speak this, Sir, upon any certain Knowledge of our Circumstances: I only say, that there is a great Probability that the present Resolution, if we agree to it, may discover to the Publick what is of greatest Consequence to the Nation to be kept secret. Let us consider, Sir, how easily the taking the *Carracca* Ships might have been prevented, had the Enemy receiv'd the least Intelligence of our Admiral's Rout. As to the Escape of the *Assogue* Ships, Sir, I am free enough to declare to the House, upon my own Knowledge, that there never was any Plan better laid down than that concerted for taking them.

The Gentlemen who are for the Motion, I believe, will not deny, that the Admiral, sent upon that Service, is every Way qualified for such a Trust; but these are Accidents which no Penetration can foresee, no Vigilance prevent: And had it not been, that the Advice-Boat, which was sent from *Spain*, met with the *Assogue* Ships, they had infallibly fallen into our Hands. But the whole Scheme was so well laid, that it was morally impossible that both the *Assogues* and *Carracca* Ships should escape; and, as I said

before, it was merely accidental, that both were not intercepted. Therefore, Sir, the Clamour raiſed againſt the Adminiſtration on that Account is unjuſt, not only with Regard to the Miniſtry, but to the Admirals who command our Fleets; if they did their Duty, I am ſure the Miniſtry did theirs, for no Inſtructions could be more full and poſitive that what were ſent upon that Occaſion.

Having thus, I believe to the Satisfaction of the Houſe, clear'd the Conduct of the Miniſtry as to this Point, which the Honourable Gentleman labour'd ſo much. I hope I ſhall be forgiven, if I attempt, in a Word, to anſwer what he has advanced about the inglorious Inactivity, as he terms it, of our Fleets. I believe, Sir, when we enter'd into the War with *Spain*, no Gentleman, who wiſhed well to his Country, ever deſired that it ſhould become general. Our View, if I am not very much miſtaken, was, or ought to have been, to obtain Reparation for paſt, and Security againſt future Violations of our Commerce. But how were theſe to be obtain'd? By making Conqueſts in *Old Spain*? It was, I think, never pretended we were to act offenſively upon theſe Coaſts. Then what was to be done? That our Trade ſhould be protected, and *Gibraltar* preſerved, was abſolutely neceſſary; and therefore a Fleet was ſent to the *Mediterranean*. What was this Fleet to do beſides? No doubt, it was to block up the *Spaniſh* Fleet in *Cadiz*, and to obſtruct their Navigation to the *Weſt-Indies*. Was it to be expected, can Gentlemen affirm, that it ought to have gone upon any other Service? And has not that Service been effectually performed? Has not your Trade been protected as much as it was poſſible, conſidering its Extent, and the Variety of its Branches? Has not every Plan of the *Spaniards*, for the Recovery of that important Place, *Gibraltar*, been defeated? And is not the *Spaniſh* Government, to the laſt Degree, embarraſſed by cutting off the Return of their annual Treaſure? Has not all this been done? Then what would Gentlemen have more? I hope they don't expect that we were to declare War againſt all the Allies of *Spain*, againſt every Power in *Europe* which ſhould remain Neuter. Can they point out, or has the Hon. Gentleman, in all he has ſaid, hinted at any one Service that has been neglected? But it ſeems, a Victory without Blood is of little Value with ſuch martial Orators. If we don't fill the News Papers with long Liſts of Priſoners, and pompous Accounts of Slaughter, our Actions are not worth mentioning; and if the Miniſtry and our Admirals don't want only to expoſe the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects, and their own Reputation, they are puſillanimous and corrupted.

It remains only, Sir, that I ſhould take notice of another Thing touched upon by the Hon. Gentleman, becauſe I know it will be eccho'd without Doors, however groundleſs and unjuſt the Charge is. He ſaid that our Admiral, who was ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*, ought to have carried along with him a Body of Land Forces. Sir, I am very well appriz'd of the Service, that both may be, and is expected to be perform'd there. But many Reaſons, Sir, concurred to determine the Government againſt ſending any Number of Land-Forces with that Admiral.

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In the first Place, Sir, we had none to spare. The Marines, who are most proper for that Service, were not then raised; the Regiments from *Ireland* were not then come over; and all the Forces that were then in *Great-Britain* did not amount to 17000 Men. In the next Place, Sir, we were then but on the Brink of the War, which was every Day expected to be declared; and therefore it would have been highly imprudent, when we were entring into it, to have weaken'd ourselves by any Detatchment of our Forces, before we knew what *France* would determine.

Let me suppose now, Sir, that we had sent three or four thousand Men to the West-Indies with Mr. Vernon; do Gentlemen think that these would have been sufficient to have effected any thing that would have been decisive in this War? Nothing but sanguine Ignorance can imagine it. For of these four thousand, which we might in their Opinion have spared, one Thousand at least, perhaps fifteen Hundred, must have either died, or been unfit for Service, before they had seen an Enemy, or touched Land. The sickly, dispirited Remainder would have found themselves in the Heart of the Enemy's Dominions, in an unhealthy Climate, far from Relief, destitute of Provisions, and exposed to sudden Attacks, and perpetual Alarms, in a Country to which they and their Leaders were altogether Strangers. Might not this unfortunate Body of Men have been justly look'd upon as sacrificed to Folly and Wantonness? And I may affirm that so small a Number of Forces would have had no other Effect than to encourage our Enemies.

But if we had sent a larger Number, Sir, eight, ten, or twelve Thousand, I can't certainly say what the Consequence must have been, but I will tell you what I think it might have been. France whose Interests, undoubtedly, lead her to wish well to Spain in this War, would very probably have departed from that Neutrality which the vigorous Preparations of Great-Britain have hitherto oblig'd her to observe. Spain, likewise, must have soon learned, Sir, that we had no more than eight or ten Thousand regular Forces in the whole Island; she must have soon been informed of the turbulent Spirit that has been so industriously raised in the common People; and who knows, Sir, how inviting these Considerations might have been to their attacking us, as the *Romans* of old did the *Carthaginians*, in the Bowels of our own Country, while we were pushing useless Conquests in the Territories of our Enemy? What in such a Situation would the most dazling Conquests we can make in the *Spanish* Indies have availed, while at home our Constitution, our Lives, and Liberties were at the Mercy of a powerful Enemy? But the prudent Measures which his Majesty and the Ministry pursued, defeated every Scheme of that kind; France was over-awed into a Neutrality, and *Spain* trembled at her Danger.

But, Sir, there is another Consideration, which made it impracticable for the Government to send out any Number of Land Forces with Mr. Vernon. If Gentlemen remember; he sailed at the Time when the Assogue Ships were expected to return to *Spain*; and therefore it was thought proper he should try to intercept them. For that purpose, Sir, it was necessary that he should watch them off the Canary Islands, after having remained for some time, to receive

Intelligence

Intelligence off the Coaſt of *Spain*. But notwithſtanding this wiſe Precaution, the *Spaniards* inſtead of ſailing, as they had ever uſed to do, by the *Canary* and *Madeira* Iſlands; where our Fleet muſt have intercepted them, held to the Northward, where we never could expect to find them, and by this means eluded the Vigilance not only of Admiral *Vernon* but of Admiral *Haddock*, whoſe Ships were cruiſing off Capes *Finiſterre* and *Vincent*, I believe, Gentlemen are now fully convinced how impracticable it muſt have been for Admiral Vernon to have carried out any Number of Troops along with him, as he was ſent upon this Service. Gentlemen know how long a Time Troops, even tho' we had them to ſpare, require before they can be embark'd, and they may remember with what Expedition Mr. Vernon's Squadron was fitted out. Beſides, Sir, how could it have been poſſible for him to have taken ſuch a Number of Tranſports, as eight or ten Thouſand, or even two or three Thouſand Men, muſt have required, and, at the ſame time, to have made the proper Diſpoſitions with his own Squadron for intercepting the *Aſſiento* Ships: There needs but little Skill in maritime Affairs to demonſtrate, Sir, how abſurd ſuch a Conduct muſt have been; and I dare ſay, that if Gentlemen will ſuffer themſelves cooly to reflect, they will find that the Government has omitted nothing that could probably contribute to our Security, or the Annoyance of our Enemies.

In the mean time, Sir, I entirely agree with the Hon. Gentleman, that our firſt and moſt vigorous Efforts ought to be made in the *Weſt-Indies*; but I am of Opinion they ought to be made with ſuch a Number of Men, and in ſuch a Manner, as not to leave the Succeſs doubtful. His Majeſty and the Miniſtry, Sir, aim at ſtriking a Blow there, which may be effectual and deciſive, by the formidable Armament that is now preparing to be put under the Command of a General, to whoſe Character, I believe, there is no Objection. Should we agree to the preſent Motion, Sir, who knows that we ſhall not diſcover to the Publick, Orders that may be proper to be executed by that General, and thereby render the whole Deſign abortive? No Man ought to be confident, that this very Expedition is not deſign'd to ſupply our Want of Force in the *Weſt-Indies*, and execute a Deſign which is already form'd, and for which the proper Orders are actually ſent before the Date included in this Motion.

Upon the whole, Sir, I think, that it will be a moſt unprecedented Thing, if we ſhould agree to the Motion; that it hazards all that we can promiſe ourſelves from the Succeſs of this War, and that it is made with no other Intention than to embarraſs the Government, and create a Diviſion betwixt His Majeſty and the Senate. Therefore I declare, that I am for rejecting it.

¶ *The foregoing Speeches, the firſt of the freſheſt Date, may give our Readers an Idea of the Manner of Speaking of the great Men in Parliament: And the latter will ſhew, that the Meaſures of the Miniſtry are not always incapable of a Vindication. By the Proceſs of the Lords, we ſee what it is that determines the Minority of that auguſt Houſe to the ſide they eſpouſe of the Queſtions in Debate: But at this Diſtance we are ſeldom acquainted with the Reaſons that determine the Majority; for they, ſatisfy'd with carrying the Point, do not uſually gratify them.*

By

By the Honourable GEORGE CLARKE, *Esq; his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and Territories thereon depending in* America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty GOD, as a Punishment for our many and grievous Sins, to visit us with a severe Winter, which has reduced many Persons in this Province to great Want and Extremity, by the Loss of their Cattle, *&c.* and to suffer some vile and wicked Persons to set Fire to many of our Houses and Dwellings. And whereas, it hath pleased his Majesty, our gracious Sovereign, for vindicating the Honour of his Crown, securing the Trade and Navigation of his Subjects, and defending his undoubted Right, to declare War against the King of *Spain*, and to send a large Number of his Land and Sea Forces to annoy the Possessions and Settlements of the said King of *Spain* and his Subjects in the *West-Indies*.

I have therefore thought it necessary, and do hereby command, That a Publick Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout this Province upon *Wednesday* the Thirteenth Day of *May* next; that so we may humble ourselves before Almighty GOD, in order to obtain the Pardon of our Sins; and that we may, in the most devout and solemn Manner, offer up our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty for averting those heavy Judgments which our manifold Sins and Provocations have most justly deserved, and humbly implore his Blessing on his Majesty's Arms for procuring Satisfaction for the many Injuries and Depredations committed by the *Spaniards* on his Majesty's Subjects, and for obtaining, by an honourable Peace, future Security to their Trade and Navigation.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command, that the said Publick Fast be reverently and decently observed by all Persons residing within this Province, as they tender the Favour of Almighty GOD, and would avoid his Wrath and Indignation: And that no servile Work or Labour be done by any Person or Persons whatsoever on the said Day, on Pain of such Punishments as may be justly inflicted on all such as shall contemn or neglect the Performance of so necessary and religious a Duty.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at New-York, *this Tenth Day of* April, *Annoq; Domini*, 1741: *And in the* Fourteenth *Year of his Majesty's Reign.* GEO. CLARKE.

GOD save the KING.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

There yet continues a great Suspicion of the Negroes, as well as of other bad People lurking about this Town, which causes the Military Watch to be continued here: And there being further Circumstances that the late Fires in this City were kindled by wicked People, therefore the Governor has been pleased to issue a Proclamation, offering a Reward to any one that will discover the Actors or Abettors of so atrocious a Crime. Which Proclamation is in the Words following, *viz.*

WHEREAS several Houses and other Buildings within the City of *New-York*, have frequently of late been secretly,

cretly, and moſt wickedly and maliciouſly ſet on Fire by divers wicked Perſons, to the great Damage of many, and the great Terror of all the Inhabitants within the ſaid City.

And whereas the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the ſaid City, purſuant to a late Order and Reſolution of that Board, have requeſted me to iſſue a Proclamation, offering ſuch Rewards to ſuch Perſons and in ſuch Manner as in and by the ſame Order and Reſolution as herein after are expreſſed, for the Diſcovery of any Perſons or Perſon lately concerned in ſetting Fire to any Dwelling Houſe or Store-Houſe within the ſaid City.

I have therefore, in Purſuance of the ſaid Requeſt, and by and with the Conſent of his Majeſty's Council for this Province, thought fit to to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds* current Money of this Province, to any white Perſon that ſhall diſcover any Perſons or Perſon to have been lately concerned in ſetting Fire to any Dwelling-Houſe, Store-Houſe, or other Building within this City, if ſuch Perſons or Perſons ſo to be diſcovered, ſhall be convicted thereof; and that ſuch Perſon who ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, as aforeſaid (being one of the Parties concerned in ſetting Fire to any ſuch Building, as aforeſaid) ſhall nevertheleſs be pardoned for the ſame. And if any Slave ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, as aforeſaid, he ſhall be pardoned, and made free, and ſhall alſo receive the Sum of *Twenty* Pounds, and the Maſter or Owner of ſuch Slave ſhall receive *Twenty-five* Pounds in Conſideration of his Slave's being made free, as aforeſaid. And if any Free-Negro, Mullato or Indian, ſhall make any ſuch Diſcovery, as aforeſaid, ſhall be pardoned, if concerned in ſetting Fire to any ſuch Building, as aforeſaid, and ſhall alſo have and receive *Forty five Pounds* for ſuch his or her Diſcovery, as aforeſaid. All which Sums of Money above-mentioned, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of *New-York*, have in and by their Order, Reſolution and Requeſt, undertaken ſhall be duly paid, as Rewards to ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Manner as is above expreſſed concerning the ſame, and purſuant to their Order and Reſolution above-mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at New-York, *this 17th Day of* April, Annoq; Dom. 1741; *and in the* Fourteenth *Year of his Majeſty's Reign.* GEORGE CLARKE.

By his Honour's Command,
Geo. Joſ. Moore, *D. Cl. Conc.*

GOD Save the KING.

His Honour the Governor's SPEECH *to the General Aſſemby of the Province of* New-York, *the 15th Day of* April, 1741.

GENTLEMEN,

IF you look back to the happy Revolution, and call to Mind the great and conſtant Protection that you have from that Time received from the gracious and bountiful Hands of his preſent Majeſty, whom GOD long preſerve, and his Royal Predeceſſors, in the Enjoyment of your civil and ſacred Rights and Priviledges, and in the Security of your Trade and Defence of the Country, at a vaſt Expence of the Crown; you will find that you have been more highly

highly favoured than any other of his Majeſty's Provinces: And every thankful Breaſt muſt acknowledge it deſerves the higheſt Returns of Gratitude and Duty: Not in Words, but in Actions; the only ſure Evidence of the Sincerity of Men's Hearts. The People liv'd in Eaſe and Quiet under the moſt excellent Conſtitution of Government, every one enjoying the Fruit of his Labour, without Moleſtation or fear of Oppreſſion; An Happineſs which none but his Majeſty's Subjects know! In a grateful and dutiful Acknowledgment whereof, they for many Years, ſupported the Government, in a Manner, conformable to that of the Parliament in *England*, like them them too, never Queſtioning the King's Royal Prerogative and undoubted Right to appoint Officers for the Management of his Government. But whether grown wanton by Proſperity, or whatever elſe it was, they began to divert from the Example of the Parliament, demanding to have the Nomination of a Treaſurer for the Receipt and Managment of the Money to be given, not for the Support of Government, but for extraordinary Uſes; and being indulged in this, they ſoon grew in their Demands, and inſiſted upon having the Revenue likewiſe put into his Hands, it being conſtantly before managed by the King's Officer, his Majeſty's Receiver-General, who had, and ſtill has a Salary allowed him for that Service, which is paid out of his Majeſty's Quit-Rents. This proſperous Beginning encouraged them to go on farther; and it was a bold and large Stride they next took; they conſidered, that notwithſtanding they had the Nomination of a Treaſurer, yet he was not ſo entirely under their Direction, and in their Power, but that his Majeſty's Auditor-General had the Inſpection and Controul of his Accounts; an Office of great Diſtinction, and of abſolute Neceſſity for his Majeſty's Service, eſtabliſh'd in King *Charles* the Second's Time, and at preſent in a Perſon of very high Honour, Intereſt and Truſt at Home, of whoſe Influence the Plantations have often felt, and may as often feel the happy Effects. Yet ſo inordinate is the Thirſt of Power, that no Conſideration, how equitable, prudential or beneficial ſoever muſt ſtand in its Way. Wherefore, after the Expiration of the Revenue in 1709, which, till then, had been all along given without any particular Application, they reſolved to get rid of all Reſtraint at once, and to attain their Ends, refuſed to ſupport the Government, unleſs they had the particular Appointment of the Officers Salaries; thereby making themſelves Judges what Officers were proper, what not; in Conſequence whereof, among others, they left the Auditor-General without any Salary or Reward, altho' his Salary was eſtabliſhed ſoon after the Revolution, and conſtantly paid. Thus fixing on themſelves the Dependance of the Officers for whom they provided (for Men are naturally Servants to thoſe who pay them) they, in Effect, ſubverted the Conſtitution, aſſuming to themſelves one undoubted and eſſential Branch of his Majeſty's Royal Prerogative. I would willingly perſuade myſelf, that nothing but the late Diſorders, which too much diſtracted the Minds of the People, kept them from returning to a juſt Senſe of their Duty to his Majeſty; and that now thoſe Diſorders are happily ended, ſober and reaſonable Councils will take Place, and the Example of that auguſt Body, the Parliament, will be the Rule of your future

ture Actions: This, and only this, will remove, as to this Province, a Jealouſy, which for ſome Years has obtained in *England*, that the Plantations are not without Thoughts of throwing off their Dependance on the Crown of *England*. I hope and believe no Man in this Province has any ſuch Intention: But, neither my Hopes nor Belief will have the Weight of your Actions; and as you have it in your Power, ſo it is your Duty and true Intereſt to do it effectually, by giving to his Majeſty ſuch a Revenue, and in ſuch Manner as will enable his Majeſty to pay his own Officers and Servants, whereby they will be reclaimed to their proper Dependance, and ſuch as the flouriſhing Condition of the Province will amply admit, which from the great Increaſe of the Trade and People, is well known to be vaſtly better than it was above forty Years ago, when, and for many Years before and after, ſuch a Revenue as I ſpeak of, was given by the then Aſſemblies, at the ſame Time that large Sums of Money were raiſed to pay Detachments of the Militia, which were ſent to the Frontiers for their Defence in Time of War.

The next Thing I recommend to your Conſideration, is, the Defence of the Province; for, tho' all that humane Wiſdom or Foreſight could do to preſerve us in Peace has been done, and we have long enjoyed the Bleſſings of it; yet, if Appearances at a Diſtance deceive not, there is great Cauſe to apprehend a ſpeedy Rupture with *France*: Your Situation therefore, ought to awaken you to a timely Proviſion againſt that Event, in Fortifying this Town in a better Manner than it is at preſent, by erecting Batteries in proper Places, upon ſome of the Wharffs facing the Harbour, others upon the Side of *Hudſon*'s River adjoining to the Town, and one at *Red-Hook*, upon *Long-Iſland*, to prevent the Enemy from landing upon *Nutten-Iſland*. You will ſee by his Majeſty's Order, which I will communicate to you, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed of his great Bounty and Care of your Preſervation, to order a large Quantity of Stores of War to be ſent hither, among which is a great Number of Ordnance, ſo that the Batteries to be built may be proportioned to the Number of Ordnance proper for them, thoſe of the ſmalleſt Sizes being better ſuited to the Frontier Forts in the County of *Albany*; Powder, Ball (Flags none of the Forts having at preſent) and whatever elſe is wanting for the Ordnance, the Forts and Batteries, and general Defence of the Province, you muſt provide in Time, as well as for the Expence that will unavoidably accrue on the Arrival of the Stores for carrying them to proper Places, mounting the Guns, and other neceſſary Services.

The Houſe at *Oſwego*, being of the higheſt Importance to the Fur-Trade, ought, by all Means, to be preſerved from falling into the Hands of the *French*, which it will do if ſome ſpeedy and effectual Care be not taken to put it into a Poſture of Defence; for which End it is neceſſary that it be ſurrounded with ſtrong and proper Works, and that the Garriſon be proportionably augmented; and if to his Majeſty's Troops in Garriſon there, a ſufficient Number of *Indians* of the *Six Nations* be added, it might have the beſt Effect, eſpecially if thoſe Nations can be brought to let the Governor of *Canada* know that they have taken upon them to defend it, as the only Place where they can be ſupplied, at a moderate Rate, with

ſuch

ſuch Goods as their Neceſſities require; which, perhaps, they may be induced to do, if they are dealt with in Time, and before an actual Rupture with *France*: And, I am of Opinion, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that I meet them (as I will readily do, ſo ſoon as you enable me) not only for that Purpoſe, but alſo, to confirm them in their Fidelity to his Majeſty, which, by the Intrigues of the *French*, has of late Years been much ſhaken: If we tie them cloſely to us; and there is no other Way to do it than by Preſents, they will be our beſt Barrier and the ſureſt Protection of the Frontier Settlements at the leaſt Expence, tho' it cannot be expected, but that it muſt be greater than in Time of Peace, both becauſe it will be neceſſary they be oftener treated with, and that the Commiſſioners of *Indian* Affairs be more amply ſupplied with Money, as their Occaſions to employ *Indians* as Spies upon the Deſigns and Motions of the Enemy will be more frequent. If you ſuffer *Oſwego* to fall into the Hands of the *French*, I much fear you will loſe the *Six Nations*, an Event which will expoſe the whole Country to the mercileſs Spoil and barbarous Cruelty of a ſavage Enemy, the Miſeries whereof a neighbouring Province has often felt, nor could prevent at a vaſt Charge; wherefore, at any Expence, *Oſwego* ought to be maintained, that the Fidelity of the *Six Nations* may be preſerved. I have done my Duty, and diſcharged my Conſcience, in giving you this Warning; do you Yours, and ſave your Country from Ruin: At preſent, if any Part of the Province ſhould be invaded, and Money abſolutely neceſſary for any Service, even in ſuch an Exigency, I cannot either with or without the Advice of the Council, draw for a Penny: A Circumſtance well worth your Conſideration.

Gentlemen,

The Militia ought to be put under ſome better Regulation, in caſe of an Invaſion; nor ſhould any Man, who is able to bear Arms, be exempted from ſerving and doing Duty.

An Agent in *England*, to negociate the Affairs of the Province, is always neceſſary: It is owing to the Want of one, that we have not yet received the Stores of War, and to the ſame Cauſe you muſt impute whatever other Diſadvantages you may feel, by not having the Affairs of the Province properly repreſented and duely ſolicited by ſome Gentleman, whoſe Integrity, Abilities and Perſon being well known to the Miniſtry, will give him Acceſs to them at all Times.

I wiſh with all my Heart, I had no more to ſay to you at this Time; but how melancholly ſoever it be, I am obliged to mention to you the late fatal Fire, that laid in Aſhes the Houſe, Chappel, Barracks and Secretary's Office in his Majeſty's Fort in this Town, accidentally occaſioned by mending a Gutter on the Roof of the Houſe adjoining to the Chappel, which having leaked all Winter, had much damaged and would ſoon have rotted the Timber and Floors of that Part of the Houſe; ſo that what was intended for its Preſervation unhappily turned to its Deſtruction. I need not tell you how neceſſary it is to have them ſpeedily rebuilt; without doubt, you are ſenſible of it, and will make Proviſion accordingly.

The frequent Fires which have happened in this Town, ſince that at the Fort, giving room, from many Circumſtances, to believe they have been kindled by Deſign, call for ſome effectual Law to reſtrain the

It is with no small Reluctance that we have made these Retrospections, which we conceived your first Paragraph made unavoidable. But neither the one or the other will divert us from serving and securing the Colony in the best Manner its Circumstances will admit.

To what is mentioned of a Jealousy in *England*, that the Plantations are not without Thoughts of throwing off their Dependance on the Crown of *England*, we shall say the less, as your Honour declares you hope and believe no Man in this Colony has such an Intention, and we dare vouch, that not one single Person in it has any such Thought or Desire; for under what Government can we be better protected, or our Liberties and Properties so well secured?

We agree with you, that the Right Honourable HORATIO WALPOLE, Esq; Auditor-General of his Majesty's Revenue in *America*, is of high Honour, Interest and Trust at Home, and are far from drawing in Question his Majesty's Right to appoint such an Officer. We are sensible that several Sums of Money have been paid here for his Use; and as the same passed thro' your Hands, the Detail of it is well known to your Honour; and that during such Payments, the Money granted for Support of Government was issuable upon Warrants signed by the Governor in Council; and for what may be claimed more in virtue of that Office, we are firmly perswaded, that the Interest of that honourable Gentleman cannot fail of obtaining from his Majesty an Equivalent suitable to the Services annexed to that Office.

We purpose to fall upon Ways and Means for the further Support of Government after *December* next, till which Time we conceive sufficient Provision is made for it already, and are of Opinion, it will not be expected the same should be granted otherwise than as it has been done of late, was it only for this single Reason, that as the chief Burthen thereof has lain on Trade, should it be laid in like Manner for a Term of Years, it might be a Means to drive our Trade to the neighbouring Colonies, and perhaps induce some of our Merchants to remove thither, as Trade in those Governments is not burthen'd with any Impositions whatever, that we know of: And many Instances might be given, that where the Channel of a Trade has been diverted, it has rarely (if ever) been retrieved; as of the other Hand, we have found by a short Experience, that since our Duties have been reduced, and some Draw-backs allowed on Exportation, our Navigation has encreased considerably.

We are sensible, that the present State of Affairs in *Europe* makes it absolutely necessary to compleat and augment our Fortifications; we shall therefore endeavour to put this City and the Frontiers in the best Posture of Defence the Circumstances of the Colony will allow, as well to discourage Attempts of an Enemy, as to encourage our Inhabitants to exert themselves, if we should have the Misfortune to be attack'd. And whilst Care is taken of these Matters, the Consideration of the Trading-House at *Oswego* will not be neglected.

We have already ordered a Bill to be brought in to continue the Militia Act, and to oblige all Persons able to bear Arms, who are now exempted, to do Duty in Cases of Alarm, and to watch in their Turns, whilst Night-Watches are necessary to be kept. And likewise that Beacons be erected in proper Places to convey Alarms in the speediest Manner, when a certain Number of Ships appear in Sight.

We

We are sensible that an Agent at the Court of *Great Britain* might often be of great Benefit to the Colony, if depending on and payable by the General Assembly. And we hope, that whenever a Bill be presented for that Purpose, it will not fail of obtaining your Honour's Assent.

It is with the deepest Concern that we have cause to condole your Honour and the Publick (as we sincerely do) for the great Loss you and they have sustained by the burning down of the stately Buildings in Fort *George*. And however that Misfortune happen'd, we shall in the Beginning of our Proceedings consult in what Manner the Fortifications may be made more useful and defencible, and the Buildings securer against Damage of an Enemy, and less liable to intimidate the known Readiness and Alacrity of our Inhabitants in Cases of Fire. We shall endeavour to do what is material and necessary upon this unhappy Occasion: For the doing of it all at once will be a heavier Burthen than the Colony can well bear, especially as the late severe and long Winter has occasioned an incredible Loss to the People of this Colony in general. It is in the mean while a good deal of Pleasure to us that you are provided with a good Residence, and his Majesty's Troops with a proper House to keep guard in.

It is no small Alleviation of this melancholly Accident, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased, out of his paternal Care for the Security of this Colony, to order for its Use the large Quantity of Stores of War mentioned in the List which your Honour communicated to the House, and hope they will soon be hastened to us, as the State of Affairs seems to require.

We gratefully acknowledge this Royal Favour, and have strong Reason to wish a sufficient Quantity of Powder had been ordered with it, tho' there had been an Abatement of some of the other Stores: And, we believe, your Honour knows that the Crown has has ever furnished Powder to its Fortifications in this Colony; and if an Attempt should be made upon it, either by Land or Water, how difficult would our Situation be? For tho' our People are generally grown up with the Use of Arms, and want no Resolution to encounter Danger, what a Damp, what a Discouragement would it be if our Batteries and Forts were destitute of Ammunition to make the proper Use of them? In such an Event it would be a Question whether a sufficient Quantity could be procured in the Colony; and a greater, how it would be able to purchase the same, especially as it now labours under several extraordinary Difficulties.

If a due Representation hereof was made to his Majesty and his Ministers of State, we should have great Hopes that we should soon be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Powder for the Defence of his Majesty's Fortifications; but if by any Emergency it should be wanted sooner, as Self-Preservation is the first Principle in Nature, we shall maturely consider in what Manner so much might be procured, as upon such an unhappy Event might be necessary to make a vigorous Defence.

As for the Expence of carrying the Stores to their proper Places, mounting the Guns, and other necessary Expences, after their Arrival, there is no Doubt but Care will be taken to defray it.

As to the better Regulation of Negroes, and what you have been pleaſed to recommend, more eſpecially what is propoſed concerning the *Six Nations* of *Indians*, ſhall, in the Courſe of our Proceedings, be duly conſidered, and have their proper Weight; as we, of the other Hand, make no doubt of your Honour's Aſſent to ſuch Bills as may tend to the Welfare of the Colony, and the Benefit of the Inhabitants hereof.

The SPEECH *of His Excellency* GABRIEL JOHNSTON, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* North-Carolina, *to the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province.*

Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

IT was with the higheſt Satisfaction I obſerved your diligent and conſtant Application to the publick Buſineſs, during this long Seſſion of Aſſembly. The many uſeful Proviſions and wholeſome Laws now paſs'd, far beyond what was ever known in this Province, on any former Occaſion, muſt certainly very much endear you to the People you repreſent. And your cool, deliberate Manner of Proceeding, ſolely intent on the common Benefit, and entirely free from any private or party View, will, I hope, be a Model for all future Aſſemblies to regulate themſelves by.

Gentlemen,

Now you are to depart to your reſpective Habitations, I hope you will take all proper Pains, to inform your Neighbours with the principal Contents of the Laws now paſs'd, eſpecially of thoſe which more immediately concern them, and will ſoon take place.

It is indeed your Intereſt, that they were all ſpeedily publiſhed; for then it would plainly be ſeen, how much the whole Country is indebted to your great Care and Fidelity.

For my own Part, *Gentlemen*, I look upon myſelf as under very high Obligations to you, for giving me an Opportunity to aſſent to ſo many good Laws; and the few Points in which I have the Misfortune to differ in Opinion from you, give me a true and real Concern.

I prorogue this Aſſembly unto the Third Tueſday of *July* next, and this Aſſembly is accordingly prorogued unto the Third Tueſday of *July*, to be then held here.

Council Chamber in Edenton, *April 4th* 1741. GAB. JOHNSTON.

REPORT *from the Board of Trade, in Purſuance of the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to His Majeſty of the 25th of* April *laſt, relating to the Reduction of the outſtanding Bills of Credit in* America.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled.*

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed, by His Order of the 30th of *April* laſt, purſuant to an Addreſs of this Honourable Houſe of the 25th of the ſame Month, to direct the Commiſſioners for

for Trade and Plantations, to prepare, in Order to be laid before this Houſe the next Seſſion of Parliament, an Account of the Tenor and Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created and iſſued in the ſeveral *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, as well thoſe under Proprietors and Charters, as under His Majeſty's immediate Commiſſion and Government, that ſhall be then outſtanding, diſtinguiſhing the Amount of the ſame in each Colony or Plantation, and the reſpective Times when ſuch Bills, ſo outſtanding, were iſſu'd, with the Amount of the ſaid Bills in Money of *Great-Britain*, both at the Time of preparing the ſaid Account, together with their Opinion, what will be the moſt eaſy and effectual Manner of ſinking and diſcharging all ſuch Bills of Credit, with the leaſt Prejudice to the Inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, and Interruption of the Commerce of this Kingdom.

Upon Receipt of the ſaid Order, we did immediately ſend Circular Letters to all the Governors of His Majeſty's Plantations in *America*, dated *May* 20. 1740. reciting the ſaid Addreſs, and directing them forthwith to prepare and tranſmit to us the ſeveral Accounts therein required, together with their Opinion what would be the moſt eaſy and effectual Manner of ſinking and diſcharging all ſuch Bills of Credit, as by a Copy of one of the ſaid Circular Letters hereunto annexed may more fully appear: But we have not hitherto received Returns from any of His Majeſty's Governors on the ſaid Subjects, except only from the Lieutenant Governor of *New-York*. We did likewiſe, at the ſame Time, recommend to the Agents of the reſpective Colonies, reſiding here, to lay before us their Opinions, concerning the moſt eaſy and effectual Manner of ſinking the ſaid Bills, and frequently diſcours'd with them thereupon; but they have for the moſt Part excuſed themſelves from giving any Opinion, till they ſhall have received proper Inſtructions from their Principals on that Subject.

Under theſe Difficulties therefore, and deſtitute of proper Information, it cannot be expected, that we ſhould be able to lay before this Honourable Houſe ſuch a Propoſition, for the ſinking and diſcharging the ſaid Bills of Credit, as may be, in every Reſpect, an adequate Remedy for the Evil complained of; and ſo much the rather, becauſe the Circumſtances of the ſeveral Provinces being various and very different in this Reſpect, each Province may require a diſtinct Conſideration.

Being however deſirous, as far as in us lies, to comply with the Intentions of the Houſe, we would humbly propoſe, that His Majeſty may be graciouſly pleaſed, to repeat his Orders to his Governors of the Plantations, not to give their Aſſent, for the future, to any Bill or Bills for the iſſuing or re-iſſuing of Paper-Money, in their reſpective Governments, of any Sort, upon any Account or for any Purpoſe whatſoever, without a Clauſe therein inſerted, to ſuſpend the Execution thereof till his Majeſty's Pleaſure thereupon ſhall be known, nor to any Vote, Reſolution or Order, for the iſſuing or re-iſſuing of any Sort of Paper-Money, upon Pain of the Forfeiture of their reſpective Employments, and of his Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure.

That

That the ſaid Governors be alſo directed, under the ſame Penalties, to take due Care, that all Funds and Proviſions already eſtabliſhed by Acts of Aſſembly, for the gradual ſinking and diſcharging of Bills of Credit in their reſpective Provinces, be duely applied, according to the Terms and Methods preſcribed in the ſaid Acts, for thoſe Purpoſes.

That where-ever Bills of Credit have been iſſued upon Loan to private Perſons, upon Securities real or perſonal, in Conſequence of Acts of Aſſembly, ſuch Perſons be compell'd to make Payment thereof agreeable to the Securities given for that Purpoſe.

That in all Caſes, where Bills of Credit have been iſſued, without proper Funds for the ſinking of them; or where ſuch Funds have been diverted or prov'd ineffectual, the Governors ſhould be directed, to recommend, in His Majeſty's Name, to their Aſſemblies, forthwith to provide ſufficient Funds, by Act of Aſſembly, for the gradual Diſcharge of ſuch Bills.

We hope that theſe Propoſitions, for reducing and diſcharging the Paper Currency in the Plantations, may have a good Effect in thoſe Governments which are held by immediate Commiſſion under his Majeſty: But we are very doubtful whether they will produce the like Effect in the Charter Governments, who do apprehend themſelves, by their particular Charters and Conſtitutions, to be very little dependant upon the Crown, and for that Reaſon ſeldom pay that Obedience to His Majeſty's Orders, which might reaſonably be expected from them.

We have hereunto annexed ſuch Returns of the State of the Paper Currency in the Colonies, as have come to our Hands ſince our laſt Report, and which did not arrive in Time to be laid before the Houſe the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

We have likewiſe, in Obedience to His Majeſty's Orders upon another Addreſs from this Houſe of the 25th of *April* laſt, prepared Copies of the ſeveral Grants and Charters from the Crown to the Proprietary and Charter Governments on the Continent of *North-America*, now ſubſiſting and in Force, and do herewith lay the ſame before this Honourable Houſe.

All which is humbly ſubmitted,

Whitehall,
Jan. 21. 1740,1.

MONSON,
R. PLUMER,
M. BLADEN,
JA. BRUDENELL,
R. HERBERT.

In Charles-Town, South-Carolina, *they are printing a Piece, Entituled,* A true and hiſtorical Narrative of the Colony of *Georgia* in *America*, from the firſt Settlement thereof until this preſent Period: containing the moſt authentick Facts, Matters and Tranſactions therein, together with His Majeſty's Charter, Repreſentations of the People, Letters, *&c.* and a Dedication to his Excellency General *Oglethorpe*. *The Dedication is as follows.*

To

To his Excellency JAMES OGLETHORPE, *Esq; General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in* South-Carolina *and* Georgia; *and one of the Honourable Trustees for establishing the Colony of* Georgia *in* America, *&c.*

May it please your Excellency,

AS the few surviving Remains of the Colony of *Georgia*, find it necessary to present the World (and in particular *Great-Britain*) with a true State of that Province, from its first Rise to its present Period; Your Excellency (of all Mankind) is best entitled to the Dedication, as the principal Author of its present Strength and Affluence, Freedom and Prosperity: And tho' incontestable Truths will recommend the following *Narrative* to the patient and attentive Reader; yet your Name, Sir, will be no little Ornament to the Frontispiece, and may possibly engage some courteous Perusers a little beyond it.

That Dedication and Flattery are synonimous, is the Complaint of every Dedicator, who concludes himself ingenious and fortunate, if he can discover a less trite and direct Method of Flattering than is usually practised; but we are happily prevented from the least Intention of this Kind, by the repeated Offerings of the *Muses* and *News-Writers* to your Excellency, in the publick Papers: 'Twere presumptuous even to dream of equalling or encreasing them; We therefore flatter ourselves, that Nothing we can advance will in the least shock your Excellency's Modesty; not doubting but your Goodness will pardon any Deficiency of Elegance and Politeness, on Account of our Sincerity, and the serious Truths we have the Honour to approach you with.

We have seen the ancient Custom of sending forth Colonies, for the Improvement of any distant Territory, or new Acquisition, continued down to ourselves; but to your Excellency alone it is owing, that the World is made acquainted with a Plan, highly refined from those of all former Projectors. They fondly imagin'd it necessary to communicate to such young Settlements, the fullest Rights and Properties, all the Immunities of their Mother Countries, and Privileges rather more extensive: By such Means indeed, these Colonies flourish'd with early Trade and Affluence; but your Excellency's Concern for our perpetual Welfare, could never permit you to propose such transitory Advantages for us: You consider'd Riches like a Divine and Philosopher, as the *Irritamenta Malorum*, and knew that they were disposed to inflate weak Minds with Pride, to pamper the Body with Luxury, and introduce a long Variety of Evils. Thus have you *protected us from ourselves*, as Mr. *Waller* says, by keeping all earthly Comforts from us: You have afforded us the Opportunity of arriving at the Integrity of the *primitive Times*, by intailing a more than *primitive Poverty* on us: The Toil that is necessary to our bare Subsistence, must effectually defend us from the Anxieties of any further Ambition: As we have no Properties, to feed Vain-Glory and beget Contention; so we are not puzzled with any System of Laws, to ascertain and establish them: The valuable Virtue of Humility is secured to us, by your Care to prevent our procuring, or so much as seeing, any Negroes,

groes, (the only humane Creatures proper to improve our Soil) leſt our Simplicity might miſtake the poor *Africans* for greater Slaves than ourſelves: And that we might fully receive the ſpiritual Benefit of thoſe wholeſome Auſterities; you have wiſely denied us the Uſe of ſuch ſpirituous Liquors, as might in the leaſt divert our Minds from the Contemplation of our happy Circumſtances.

Our Subject ſwells upon us; and did we allow ourſelves to indulge our Inclination, without conſidering our weak Abilities, we ſhould be tempted to launch out into many of your Excellency's extraordinary Endowments, which do not ſo much regard the Affair in Hand; But as this would lead us beyond the Bounds of a Dedication; ſo would it engroſs a Subject too extenſive for us, to the Prejudice of other Authors and Panegyriſts: We ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to that remarkable Scene of your Conduct, whereby *Great-Britain* in general, and the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, are laid under ſuch inexpreſſible Obligations.

Be pleaſed then, Great Sir, to accompany our heated Imaginations, in taking a View of this Colony of *Georgia!* This Child of your auſpicious Potiticks! arrived at the utmoſt Vigour of its Conſtitution, at a Term when moſt former States have been ſtruggling thro' the Convulſions of their Infancy. This early Maturity however, leſſens our Admiration, that your Excellency lives to ſee (what few Founders ever aſpired after) the great Decline and almoſt final Termination of it. So many have finiſh'd their Courſe during the Progreſs of the Experiment, and ſuch Numbers have retreated from the Fantoms of Poverty and Slavery, which their cowardly Imaginations pictur'd to them, that you may juſtly vaunt with the boldeſt Hero of them all,

---------- Like Death you reign
O'er ſilent Subjects and a deſart Plain. Buſiris.

Yet muſt your Enemies (if you have any) be reduced to confeſs, that no ordinary Stateſman could have digeſted, in the like Manner, ſo capacious a Scheme, ſuch a copious Jumble of Power and Politicks. We ſhall content ourſelves with obſerving, that all thoſe beauteous Models of Government, which the little States of *Germany* exerciſe; and thoſe extenſive Liberties, which the Boors of *Poland* enjoy, were deſign'd to concenter in your Syſtem; and were we to regard the Modes of Government, we muſt have been ſtrangely unlucky to have miſs'd of the beſt, where there was the Appearance of ſo great a Variety; for under the Influence of our *perpetual Dictator*, we have ſeen ſomething like *Ariſtocracy*, *Oligarchy*, as well as the *Triumvirate*, *Decemvirate* and *Conſular Authority* of famous Republicks, which have expired many Ages before us: What Wonder then we ſhare the ſame Fate! Do their Towns and Villages exiſt but in Story and Rubbiſh? We are all over Ruins; our Publick-Works, Forts, Wells, High-Ways, Light-Houſe, Store and Water-Mills, *&c.* are dignified like theirs, with the ſame venerable Deſolation. The Log-Houſe indeed, is like to be the laſt forſaken Spot of your Empire; yet even this, thro' the Death or Deſertion of thoſe who ſhould continue to inhabit it, muſt ſuddenly

ſuddenly decay; The Bankrupt Jailor himſelf, ſhall be ſoon denied the Privilege of human Converſation; and when this laſt Moment of the Spell expires, the whole ſhall vaniſh like the Illuſion of ſome *Eaſtern Magician.*

But let not this ſolitary Proſpect impreſs your Excellency with any Fears of having your Services to Mankind, and to the Settlers of *Georgia* in particular, buried in Oblivion; for if we diminutive Authors are allow'd to propheſy (as you know Poets in thoſe Caſes formerly did) we may confidently preſage, That while the Memoirs of *America* continue to be read in *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh*, or the Language of the *Scots* High-Landers, your Excellency's Exploits and Epocha will be tranſmitted to Poſterity.

Should your Excellency apprehend the leaſt Tincture of Flattery in any Thing already hinted, we may ſincerely aſſure you, we intended nothing that our Sentiments did not very ſtrictly attribute to your Merit; and in ſuch Sentiments, we have the Satisfaction of being fortified by all Perſons of Impartiality and Diſcernment.

But to treſpaſs no longer on thoſe Minutes, which your Excellency may ſuppoſe more ſignificantly employ'd on the Sequel; let it ſuffice at preſent, to aſſure you, that we are deeply affected with your Favours; and tho' unable of ourſelves properly to acknowledge them, we ſhall embrace every Opportunity of Recommending you to higher Powers, who (we are hopeful) will reward your Excellency according to your Merit.

May it pleaſe Your Excellency,
Your Excellency's moſt devoted Servants.
The Land-Holders of GEORGIA.

Six LETTERS *to the Rev. Mr.* G. Whitefield. *The Firſt, Second and Third, on the Subject of* Juſtification. *The Fourth containing Remarks on a Pamplet, entitled,* The Caſe between Mr. *Whitefield* and Dr. *Stebbing* ſtated, *&c. The Fifth containing Remarks on Mr.* Whitefield's *two Letters concerning Archbiſhop* Tillotſon, *and the Book entitled,* The Whole Duty of Man. *The Sixth containing Remarks on Mr.* Whitefield's *ſecond Letter concerning Archbiſhop* Tillotſon, *and on his Letter concerning the* Negroes. *By* Alexander Garden, M. A. *Rector of* St. Philip's, Charles-Town, *and Commiſſary in* South-Carolina. *Together with Mr.* Whitefield's *Anſwer to the firſt Letter.*

LETTER I.

To the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD.

SIR,

I Have peruſed your Sermon, entitled. *What think you of Chriſt?* to which you were pleaſed to refer me t'other Day, in Support of your Charge, or rather railing Accuſation againſt the Clergy of the *Church of England* in general, and the preſent Biſhop of *London* in particular; of their teaching falſe Doctrine, contrary to the Goſpel, and the Articles of the Church; in explaining that of *Juſtification by Faith alone,* in ſuch a Manner, as including good Works a neceſſary Condition. This Sermon of yours, I ſay, I have peruſed, and

and made some Observations upon, but of which, I shall at present only trouble you with the following single one, on a Paragraph, *p.* 78. in which your Words are these: 'Observe, my dear Brethren, 'the Words of the Article, *good Works are the Fruits of Faith, and 'follow after Justification.* How then can they precede, or be any 'Ways the Cause of it? No, our Persons must be justified, before 'our Performances are accepted.'

Now, Sir, passing over your using the Word *Cause* for *Condition*; pray how was it possible for you, after setting down the Article at large in the next preceeding Page, thus to explain it into a Contradiction to your own Doctrine? As if good Works, which are *the Fruits of Faith* and *pleasing to God*, did not precede *Justification*, but follow after it only. For as a true and lively Faith, you admit, must *precede* Justification, so *good Works*, teacheth the latter Part of this Article, *do spring necessarily out of a true and lively Faith.* Now, if good Works do necessarily spring out of a true and lively Faith, and a true and lively Faith necessarily precedes Justification, the Consequence is plain, that good Works must not only follow after, but precede Justification also. And therefore your explaining the Article, so as to separate a true and lively Faith from good Works, admitting the one to go before and the other only to follow after Justification, is explaining the Article into a Contradiction to your own Doctrine.

Please to untie this Knot, if you can, and you may hear further from Sir, *Your very humble Servant,*

Charlestown, March 17. 1739,40. AL. GARDEN.

Mr. WHITEFIELD's ANSWER.

To the Rev. Mr. GARDEN.

REV. SIR.

'BOTH by your Conversation, Sermon and Letter, I perceive 'that you are angry overmuch. Was I never so inclined to 'dispute, I would stay till the Cool of the Day. Your Letter more 'and more confirms me, that my Charge against the Clergy is just 'and reasonable. It would be endless to enter into such a private 'Debate, as you, Rev. Sir, seem desirous of. You have read my 'Sermon, be pleased to read it again: And if there be any Thing 'contrary to sound Doctrine, or the Articles of the *Church of England*, be pleased to let the Publick know it from the Press. And 'then let the World judge, whether you, or my Brethren the Clergy, have been rashly slandered by, Rev. Sir,

Charlestown, Your very humble Servant.

March 18. 1739,40. GEO. WHITEFIELD.

LETTER II.

To the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD.

SIR,

I Have receiv'd your Letter of this Day, but it will not do. The Difficulty I proposed, is of no small Importance with me, who have not only my own, but the Souls of many others committed to my Charge, concerned in it.

I firmly

I firmly believe, and have always taught, that *good Works* do as neceſſarily ſpring from, and accompany a true and lively Faith, whether *before or after* Juſtification, as Light and Heat do the Sun; or that, *as the Body without the Soul is dead, ſo Faith without Works*, whether before or after Juſtification, *is dead alſo.* If this be an Error; if in this I'm departed from the Goſpel and the Articles of the Church, will you not endeavour to reſtore me? Sure, if not the Precept and Example of our great Maſter, the common Bowels of Humanity will induce you to do a Thing, on which ſo much depends; eſpecially when I aſſure you, 'tis as much the Cool of the Day with me now, as it has been in any Part of my Life. I am, SIR, Your very humble Servant.

Charleſtown, Mar. 18. 1739,40. AL. GARDEN.

[*Remainder of theſe Letters to be inſerted as we have Room.*]

From the Boſton Gazette, *April* 20. 1741.

The Author of the following Remarks is a true and hearty Lover of the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*; thinks that he has been inſtrumental in awakening and ſtirring up People to a ſerious Concern for the Salvation of their precious Souls; and it is the Author's daily Prayer, that the Convictions and Awak'nings among us, may terminate in a ſound Converſion, evidenced by Newneſs of Life and new Obedience: But ſtill he is not ſo blinded as to think that worthy Gentlemen is infallible; and whoever reads his laſt Journal muſt be of the ſame Mind; there being many Things therein contained, and particularly with relation to the *College* in *Cambridge*, and the Miniſters of *New-England*, without Foundation: And leſt his partial Account of the former, and his uncharitable Thoughts of the latter, ſhould do as much Hurt to Religion as his Preaching did Good, the following Remarks are made.

MR. WHITEFIELD obſerves, That on the 24th of *September*, he preached at the *College*; That it has one Preſident, and four Tutors. ----- Here his Account is partial; for he ought to have ſaid, that there are two Profeſſors; one of Divinity, the other of the Mathematicks, as alſo an Hebrew Inſtructor; and if he had added, That theſe three Gentlemen were as well qualified for their reſpective Truſts, as any he ever converſed with, he would have ſpoke the Truth, and done the College but Juſtice.

He obſerves, That Diſcipline is at a low Ebb there; in which he is entirely miſtaken. I lived at the College in two Preſidents Time, both very excellent Men; the firſt, particularly, remarked for being a Man of Authority; and I am perfectly acquainted with the Government of the College at this Time, and ſo am as capable of knowing the Truth of that Matter as Mr. *Whitefield*, who never was at College but once in his Life, and then not a quarter of an Hour (except whilſt preaching) and I do ſolemnly declare, that I never ſaw the Authority of Government more maintained than at this Time, and I believe no one ever thought the contrary, ſaving this Reverend Stranger.

Again, he obſerves, That the Tutors neglect to pray with and examine the Hearts of their Pupils: By which Account, any one muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe, that they are in a worſe State at College than the Heathens; for they have their publick Prayers: But here is a Society, that call themſelves Chriſtians, conſiſting of above an Hundred Perſons, and yet there are no publick Prayers offered up to Almighty God for them, by thoſe unto whoſe Care they are committed. But now, is this the Caſe at College? No: The Preſident prays Twenty-eight Times a Week in the College-Hall, and the Profeſſor of Divinity Four Times; ſo that there are Thirty-two Prayers offered up to God, by the Preſident and Profeſſor, every Week, with and for the Students, who, by Law, are obliged to atttend the ſame. *David*, a Man after God's own Heart, prayed Evening and Morning, and at Noon; which makes Twenty-one Times in a Week: Theſe Gentlemen pray two and thirty Times in a Week with the Students; and yet, there are no Prayers at College. Again, are not the Holy Scriptures read, by the Preſident, twice every Day in publick, and often expounded by him? Hath not the Profeſſor of Divinity three Lectures every Week, upon the beſt and moſt important Subjects? Again, I do not ſee how it can be called *a Neglect* in the Tutors, ſhould they not pray with their Pupils; it was what was never done in good Mr. *Sheppard*'s Day, nor ſince the College had an Exiſtence; they are not obliged, by the Laws of the College, to do it; which, if it was thought neceſſary, undoubtedly it would have been enjoyn'd them by the Corporation and Overſeers; but if it is neceſſary, and yet not injoined them, the Legiſlative Power in the College are more to blame than the Tutors. Again, the Tutors praying with the Pupils is what I believe was never known in any Univerſity, eſpecially where there are ſo many Prayers every Day as at the College in *Cambridge*.

But then, How does Mr. *Whitefield* know, that the Tutors do not privately talk with their Pupils, with Reſpect to their Souls? I know the Tutors never told him they did not; I know he never had it from the Pupils; How then came he by his Knowledge? I conclude, he argues it from this; he finds no Journal printed, giving an Account of theſe Things, and therefore theſe Things cannot be. Private and perſonal Inſtructions, Examinations, Advice, and the like, in their own Nature ought to be kept ſecret; and becauſe I do not know that a Man does this or the other Thing, ſhall I therefore infer he doth not do it. I never heard any Man pray in ſecret, muſt I therefore conclude and report abroad, that no Man makes Conſcience of that Duty, becauſe he doth not publiſh it. But in Truth, I believe the Tutors do talk with their Pupils, about their Souls, as Occaſion requires: I was, when at College, under Mr. *Flynt*, who, to my certain Knowledge, was very faithful as to that Particular, as well as all others.

Again, Mr. *Whitefield* is pleaſed to obſerve that bad Books are read, *Tillotſon* and *Clark*, inſtead of *Shepard* and *Stoddard*. If he means by the Undergraduates, it is a Miſtake, they do not read them; if he means the Graduates, I believe they do read *Tillotſon*, and I hope they will, but not in the room and ſtead of Biſhop *Hopkins*,

Biſhop

Bishop *Peirson*, Dr. *Bates*, Mr. *How*, Dr. *Owen*, Mr. *Baxter*, and Dr. *Watts*, who were as Great and as Good Men as Mr. *Shepard* and Mr. *Stoddard*; these they could not read till lately, because out of print; and therefore, if they read other Books as good, I hope they will be forgiven; and if they should read Dr. *Tillotson* also, I do not know that it would be a Crime. Those that censure him undoubtedly have read him; pray then allow others the same Liberty you take yourselves. There are a great many excellent good Things in Dr. *Tillotson*, that the Enemies to Dr. *Tillotson*, as I have heard some of them acknowledge, have got a great deal of Good by, and so may others. It certainly would have been better for Mr. *Whitefield* to have treated Dr. *Tillotson*, unto whom the Protestant Religion, and the Dissenters are so vastly indebted, as he has done the great Mr. *Stoddard*: He speaks very honourably and justly of him, and his Works, and recommends them; but then he thinking differently from Mr. *Whitefield* in some Things, about unconverted Ministers (where by the Way Mr. *Stoddard* was perfectly right in my Opinion, as also in his Thoughts about unconverted Persons going to the Sacrament) is pleased to say thus,---'That he honours the 'Memory of that great and good Man, yet he thinks he is much 'to be blamed for endeavouring to prove that unconverted Men may 'be admitted into the Ministry.' So I think Mr. *Whitefield* might have spoke of Dr. *Tillotson*; might have recommended his Works in general, and cautioned the Scholars against his Errors, none of which were more destructive to Christianity (allowing Mr. *Whitefield*'s Thoughts to be just about unconverted Ministers) than are Mr. *Stoddard*'s Tho'ts and Writings upon that Subject. But again, there are in Dr. *Tillotson*'s Writings Things fundamentally wrong (in Mr. *Whitefield*'s Opinion) or there are not; if there are not, then no such Crime to read them; if there are, still they ought to be read by those capable of making a Judgment: Because Mr. *Whitefield* may be mistaken in these Things, as well as Mr. *Stoddard* in other Fundamentals. And upon Supposition Mr. *Whitefield* should be mistaken, and Dr. *Tillotson* in the Right, what will become of those that have neglected Reading him, upon Mr. *Whitefield*'s Prohibition; will that plead their Excuse in the Great Day? And as to the Students Reading Dr. *Clark*, and other *Arian* Writers, I believe they never did. True it is, that about the Year 1735, Dr. *Clark*, and many Books much worse than his were read, and some were then given up to strong Delusions, and began to deny the God that bought them; immediately upon which the Divinity Professor laboured more abundantly in asserting and proving the important Truths then denied; and, by the Blessing of God, upon his learned and faithful Endeavours, a Stop was soon put thereto.

In short, Mr. *Whitefield* had no Advantages of knowing the true State of the College; never had any Account about the College from any Persons of Truth, and that were acquainted with it; provided he had no other Account, than what he has given in his Journal; and therefore what Regard can be had to it.

But before I leave the College, I beg leave to observe that by Mr. *Whitefield*'s and *Tennent*'s Preaching there, the Scholars in general, have been wonderfully wrought upon, and their Enquiry now is,

What ſhall we do to be ſaved? Some I believe have lately been ſavingly brought home to God: Theſe Gentlemen have planted, Mr. *Appleton* hath watered; and a bleſſed Watering it hath been: But after all, it was GOD who gave the Increaſe.

[*The other Remarks muſt be refer'd to our next.*]

From the BARBADOES GAZETTE.

To the Author of the Barbadoes Gazette.

The following Eſſay was written originally in *French*, by a Gentleman who now reſides among us, and teaches that Language; for whoſe Sake, as well as for that of your Readers, the Tranſlator hath put it into *Engliſh*, ſo that he hopes he ſhall be forgiven any Inaccuracies of Stile, ſince he only pretends to have faithfully rendered the Meaning of the Author; to whom, if he can be of Service, by introducing him in this Manner to the Publick, his End will be entirely anſwered.

And the Tranſlator is the more encouraged in this Endeavour to ſerve his Friend, from the known Generoſity of the People of *Barbadoes*, to ſuch who teach only the lower Accompliſhments. He therefore is perſuaded, that the Regard of the Gentlemen and Ladies of this Iſland, will not be leſs to a Perſon of our Author's Merit; and that they will not miſs an Opportunity of learning ſo uſeful a Language, from an Inſtructor who is able to think ſo juſtly and politely.

N. B. If the following meets with the Favour of the Publick, you will often hear from the ſame Quarter. The next we ſhall ſend you will be the Character of a fine Lady.

The Character of a Gentleman, by Way of Dialogue between Polydamus *and* Theophilus.

Polydamus. INFORM me, *Theophilus*, what are the eſſential Qualities a Perſon ought to be endued with, to merit the Title of a Gentleman? I fancy I have but an imperfect Idea of it, ſince it is beſtow'd indifferently upon every Man, but in a more particular Manner upon the Rich.

Theoph. If you come to a cloſe Examination of the ſeveral Particulars wherein it conſiſts, *Polydamus*, you'll find there are but very few Perſons that can come up it; but Cuſtom has indeed authorized this Piece of Civility; and as Example may more forcibly demonſtrate to you a Character, which to me ſeems infinite as it were, I ſhall point out to you the worthy *Philogenes*, as the moſt compleat of all Men that I have ever ſtudied, in order to deſcribe, with ſome Reſemblance, what is meant by a Gentleman.

Philogenes is of a Family which is none of the meaneſt; his Talents are admirable, and the liberal Education which he had, has improved them; his Diſpoſition is generous, but as he is not haſty or over forward to ſhew himſelf, and his Fortune is not ſo conſiderable as to attract the Eyes of the World, who are ever dazled and miſled thereby, theſe Qualities are not immediately obſerved in him, unleſs by a Perſon of uncommon Penetration. He appears always agreeable,

greeable, even when many Times he has Reaſon to be otherwiſe; for it is a great Failing (he ſays) in any one, to make other People uneaſy with a lamentable recital of his Misfortunes, and to be mopiſh and penſive in Company, which muſt needs be in ſome meaſure affected by it. With the grave he is grave too, gay amongſt the gay, affable, and induſtrious to oblige every one, by no means talkative, but if he is under a neceſſity of expatiating upon any Subject whatſoever, his Diſcourſe is perfectly engaging, inſtructive, ſolid, but eaſy and unaffected withal: He readily ſtops, if he ſees any one of the Company about to ſpeak. Every Body ought to be allow'd that Liberty (ſays he) at leaſt in his Turn. He paſſes by, without appearing to have obſerved it at all, whatever is inadvertently or imprudently ſaid, or elſe endeavours to give it a handſome Turn in Favour of the Speaker, without deſiring to have it look'd upon as if the Perſon had been beholden to him for it. He takes nothing amiſs, unleſs People happen to carry Things to too great Lengths, and even then he ſuffers not his Reſentment to break out with Impetuoſity, but reproves with Gentleneſs and Reaſon, without any ſhocking Expreſſions. He knows that all theſe Infirmities are natural to Men of different Sentiments and different Tempers. All thoſe who have any Dealings with him appear to be perfectly well ſatisfy'd him. He is of a compaſſionate Diſpoſition, and looks upon no Man, not even of the meaneſt Condition, with an Air of Contempt. How is it poſſible (ſays he) for a Perſon to conceit, that he'll be look'd upon as a Man of Conſequence, by affecting an aſſuming Air towards every one who is not, perhaps, dignify'd by ſome eminent Poſt, or diſtinguiſh'd by an affluent Fortune? No; real Merit has no need of ſuch Artifice: On the contrary, one deſervedly brings upon his own Head the Reflections and Contempt of Mankind, and only induces them to judge, that ſuch an one muſt be conſcious to himſelf of his own bad Qualities, and therefore palms this artful affected Grandure upon the World, the better to conceal them, and impoſe upon human Nature. His Modeſty is exemplary, and he is equally free from a ſneaking Baſhfulneſs, as from an inſupportable Aſſurance. He ſeems always frank and open, always chearful, ſpeaks ill of no Man, and never lends an Ear to the ſlanderous Chit-chats of Back-biters. There can be nothing more baſe and ſcadalous in Life, ſay he, than That: For, perhaps, were thoſe very Perſons, whom they are thus traducing, to be preſent, they wou'd then be making Encomiums on them; or at leaſt would not offer a reproachful Word concerning them. His Manners are polite, and enrich'd with an inimitable Delicacy, which is very rarely to be met with, even amongſt Perſons of the higheſt Rank. He is exceedingly complaiſant to the Ladies, and even frolickſome with them, when they are that Way diſpoſed, in order to entertain and divert the more agreeably, but ever with a ſtrict Regard to the Rules of Decency. He does not pride himſelf upon the Regard which others ſeem to pay him, in whatſoever Place it may be, always receiving it obligingly; and whatſoever Freedoms he may take with his intimate Friends, they are conſtantly attended with Reſpect, a never-failing Method of keeping up good Converſation. He is never over-haſty, or too

high-flown in his Manner of paying his Regards, but does all with Deliberation, and a Grace inimitably charming, without employing what ought to be ſaid, upon thoſe Occaſions, in frothy Compliments and idle affected Ceremonies. He has a thorough Knowledge of Men, not ſo much from Authors merely, as from an habitual Converſation with them all his Life-Time: He preſently diſtinguiſhes nicely, let their Appearance be what it will; but very rarely declares his Sentiments of them, if he cannot do it on the favourable Side; and manifeſts his Eſteem, not ſo much by extravagant Encomiums as by the Deference which he pays them upon every Occaſion, if they deſerve it. In Caſe one is for being a little ſmart upon him, he has a Repartee ever at Hand for him; but he generally chuſes to paſs over, in Silence, whatever is ſaid that Way, becauſe he would be loth to mortify People by an *a-propo* Retort, who perhaps wou'd not always bear it with the ſame Temper as himſelf: All the Jeſts in Life cannot countervail a Friend that you may loſe thereby, or an Enemy which you may create yourſelf; this is his Way of reaſoning. He never ſuffers himſelf to be dazled by outſide Shew; but renders to Merit the Honour which is its due, and is under no Manner of Concern about what Judgment others may make of him, in his Choice of ſuch Perſons as are endued with great Share of it, and whom blind Fortune, or ſome other Accident, may have obliged to live in Obſcurity. Misfortunes, ſays he, render Men wiſe, and an unbounded Proſperity blindfolds them. Thoſe who have enjoy'd a continual Series of Happineſs are incapable of making any Reflections; they are frail, arrogant and ignorant, unleſs that perhaps by a Miracle, as it were, any one ſhould have made ſo free with them as bluntly to tell them of their Faults, and that they have been endued with a towardly Genius, and an indefatigable Fondneſs for the Sciences. He is a Man of ſound Learning, and has a true Taſte for all Pieces of Wit and Spirit. He is equally free from the peeviſh Affectation of a clownish, ſlovenly Pedant, as from the ſtarch, formal Air of a ſelf-conceited Coxcomb, who looks down with Contempt upon the reſt of Mankind, imagining himſelf to be vaſtly ſuperior to them in Knowledge and Acquirements. He can accommodate himſelf to the Humour and Capacity of every one, and ſeems to be mighty well pleas'd with them, tho' he may but too often have Reaſon to be otherwiſe. 'Tis Education and ſeeing the World, that improves Mankind, and ſupplies all theſe Defects; theſe are his Sentiments. He loves to be neat and gentle without Foppery; whatever he wears is all of a Piece, and is an external Indication of his internal Oeconomy; nothing is mincing or prim either in his Words or Actions, nothing that can occaſion the Ridicule of the Company at him; all is manly, all is noble. He has true bravery without Oſtentation, meaſures all Things by the Rule of right Reaſon, and imputes a great deal to human Frailties, as being the Reſult of Nature's Imperfections. He never Delivers his Opinion in that thwarting Manner as may ſhock or give Uneaſineſs to the Company, and does not advance his Reaſons but with great Moderation; and when he finds his Adverſary is ſo obſtinate and conceited as not to be convinc'd by them, he very quietly gives it over. The va-

rious

rious Customs and Manners in different Parts of the World, and the Ceremonies there introduced, are in no Sort shocking or wonderful to him: He is of all Countries and a Citizen of the World, if I may so say; it is because his Discernment is unlimited, and that extending his Prospect over the Universe itself, he forms to himself a Rational Idea of it. There is no Secret once lodg'd in his Breast that he is ever capable of divulging, not even such as in Company may happen inadvertently to be blabb'd out. That Person (says he) must be a Monster, and not a Man, whoever abuses the Confidence his Friend reposes in him, (nay, tho' his Friend and he shou'd ever afterwards happen to fall out) these are his Expressions. He is generous as far as his Circumstances will afford, nay, sometimes even beyond them; altho he does not approve of such an Excess, too often attended with unhappy Consequences: But however, he cannot, sometimes, withstand it. This arises from his beneficent Disposition and the Nobleness of his Soul. And in Proportion, as Generosity stamps an aimable Character on the Person who possesses it, so in Proportion does Avarice impart a most malevolent Aspect to the Wretch who is capable of it. He never makes you any solemn Promise which he is not determined punctually to perform; not like some People, who look upon so essential a Point as a meer Matter of Course. A Man of Principle, his Word is every Thing; this is a Maxim with him. If one hath once oblig'd him, his Gratitude is everlasting: He doth not break forth into Acknowledgements and Protestations, because he knows, by himself, that a fine Soul is in some sort disconcerted with them; but he feels it in the Bottom of his Heart; and shews it on a proper Occasion. If afterwards a Disgust from this Person, a Difference should arise, this ought not, says he, to deface the Obligation, you must return him the like, and afterwards oblige him as he has done you, to be even with him; this being performed, no Animosity can well subsist, and you will regain his Heart. He is sincere in the strictest Degree, a quality much to be admired; and he ingenuously acknowledges, when People are launching out in his Commendation (for his Judgment is conspicuous in every Instance in Life) that he has Faults and Errors as well as other People: But I may venture to say this for him, that if at any Time he fails in the Practice of all these great Advantages I have been speaking of, it must be owing to his not being entirely disengaged from certain Anxieties, which the Weight of Affairs, or some other Circumstances, do at certain Times affect the most steady Minds and most exalted Genius withal. He is equally averse to any Kind of Superstition as to an open and unrestrain'd Liberty, always for good and wholesome Laws that keep up and maintain Society in general, and tend to the publick Weal; but an utter Enemy to Artifice and human Inventions in Religion, which filthy Lucre and Ignorance have introduced into the World, and which Men wou'd impose upon Persons of superior Genius to themselves.

This is pretty near the Character of the noble *Philogenes*, who, were all Men to be like him, wou'd restore again the Golden Age: But perhaps you will ask me, *Cannot a Person be a Gentleman upon less Terms than all these? Must one necessarily be so perfectly accomplish'd, and so noble in all Respects?* I'll allow,

Polydamus,

Polydarus, I may bate you a little of it, but not much; Mankind deceive themſelves mightily, to imagine, that to be rich is ſufficient; to make a grand Appearance, whether you are ſo or not; to ſwagger and look big, and to put on the Air of a Man of Conſequence; to value one's ſelf upon his Family, and the Number of his Anceſtors, and Perſons in the higheſt Poſts in the Nation: No, no, it is rather a Reproach and Scandal, to have thus degenerated from them, ſuppoſing theſe Anceſtors of theirs had been really Men of Merit. But all theſe grand Virtues of *Philogenes* are partly the Effects of a profound Experience; of a conſtant Application as well to know himſelf as others; of a Taſte perfected by the Sciences, which inſtruct and refine the Mind, which exalt and make it ſenſible with the higheſt Satisfaction of the Nobleneſs of its Being; of a Love and an ardent Deſire to dive into the Truth of Things, and throw aſide all Conceit; of a tractable and docile Diſpoſition with all Men of Senſe, by whom we may improve; and (if you pleaſe) of an immediate Gift of Heaven itſelf. In fine, happy is the Man who reſembles him.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I herewith ſend you ſome Reflections on a Paper, lately publiſh'd in the *Magazine*, for the Month of *February*, under the Title of "A true and genuine Account of a wonderful wandring "Spirit, &c." Which Reflections pleaſe to inſert in your next, and you'll oblige many others, together with

Your Humble Servant,
The Author.

THE Account of a wonderful wandring Spirit, raiſed of late by ſome religious Conjurer, is ſo plainly levell'd againſt that Work of God's Power and Grace, which he has been pleaſed lately to carry on, ſo remarkably, in many Parts of this Land; repreſenting it in ſuch a falſe View, as bearing the Brand of a Cloven Foot upon it; and repreſenting thoſe Miniſters who have been inſtrumental in it, as acting in Concert with *Belzebub*; that I'm of the Mind, the Author thought it his Wiſdom, on that Account, to conceal himſelf under a fictitious Name, and, as much as poſſible, to give Birth to that Spawn of the Serpent *incognito*. 'Tis evidently the Deſign of this Author, to induce the World to think and believe, by the Account he thinks fit to give of the Nature and Effects of it, that what has been carried on, under the ſpecious Pretence of a Work of God, is no other than a manifeſt horrid Work of the Devil; and ſo the whole Performance contains a malicious Reflection and Lampoon upon the Revival of powerful, experimental Religion: This is the Thing ſtruck at in ſuch a ludicrous, contemptuous Manner, with falſe Aſſertions and ſatyrical Burleſque: But, however ſuch a Way of Writing may go down with the Haters of ſtrict Piety and vital Religion, and ſuch as give themſelves up to the wild Dominion of light unguided Fancy, with whom a pert Turn, a pretty Witticiſm, a bold impious Jeſt, paſſes for Demonſtration and good Argument; it will never anſwer the End with

with Men of impartial Enquiry, of ſedate Judgment and ſober Reaſoning. How eaſy a Matter is it for a wanton prophane Wit, to repreſent any thing, the moſt ſacred and venerable, in a falſe and ridiculous Dreſs, as the moſt deteſtable and contemptible Thing in the World, not fit to be regarded by any Man pretending to a moral Character or common Senſe? For example, let us but hear a little while a good honeſt old *Phariſee*, making a Repreſentation to his Countrymen of Chriſtianity; which he entitles, "A true and "genuine Account of a wonderful wandring Spirit, raiſed of late "by a certain Club of religious Conjurers, but whether in the "Temple of *Sanbalat* at *Samaria*, or where elſe is not ſo certain."

I ſhall ſet down ſome Places of the New Teſtament, as a Note, where may be found, by any that will be at the Pains, an Account of ſuch Things as afford Ground for theſe unjuſt Reflections of the *Phariſee*, as ſufficient as any thing which this Author has to found his Reflections upon.

"This Spirit *(ſays the Rabbi)* we are inform'd does now haunt "many Places of *Syria*, *Cilicia* and the *Leſſer Aſia*; has of late "been very troubleſome in many Parts of *Greece*; and has been "ſeen, felt and heard by Thouſands in *Judea*; 'tis raging and "proud, cenſorious and ill-natur'd; *(a)* deals much by Feelings "and Impulſes, *(b)* in violent bodily Convulſions; *(c)* and pre"tends to uncommon Diſcernments; when it poſſeſſes the Mob, "which it delights to torture, they babble and rave in unintel"ligible Gibberiſh, like a Company of intoxicated Wine-bibbers; "*(d)* it ſeems to be a true Mammoniſt, for it gripes Money as "readily as the greateſt Miſer; *(e)* 'tis remarkable for one Quali"ty, that all that it bewitches generally bid farewel to Reaſon, "and are carried by it to the Land of Clouds and Darkneſs, under "the Pretence of Divine Light; *(f)* it carefully excludes all from "the Number of the Righteous, who will not tell every impertinent hypocritical Canter he meets his Sins and Experiences; *(g)* "it always ſets up for a Preacher of Righteouſneſs, and, under "this ſacred Character, acts like a Quack or Mountebank, al"ways telling what mighty Matters it has done in other Places; "*(h)* that it could ſpend and be ſpent for their Benefit; *(i)* that "it is willing to be ſacrificed for the Service of their Faith; *(k)* "and could even wiſh itſelf accurſed for their Salvation; *(l)* above "all Things it hates Rules and good Order, or bounds and Limits; "it claims Liberty to queſtion and judge all, and refuſes Subjection "to every proper Judicature; *(m)* it hates the Study of the Law "becauſe it is holy, and tells its Admirers, that it can make a "ſanctify'd Fiſherman at once an abler Scribe than either *Ezra* or "*Gamaliel*; *(n)* it has often haunted our Borders diſguis'd like an

(a) *Acts* viii. 20, 21, 22, 23. (b) *Rom.* viii. 9, 26. (c) *Acts* xvi. 29. *and* xxiv. 25. (d) *Acts* ii. 4, 13. (e) 2 *Cor.* ix. *and* 8. (f) *John* vii. 48, 49. (g) 1 *Pet.* iii. 15. (h) *Acts* xiv. 27. *and* xv. 3. (i) 2 *Cor.* xii. 15. (k) *Phill.* ii. 17. (l) *Rom.* ix. 3. (m) *Matt.* xv. 1, 2, 3. *Acts* iv. 19. *and* v. 27, 28, 29. (n) *Matt.* iv. 18, 19.

"Angel

" Angel of Light; but its evil-ſpeaking and burning Revenge, its " Malice and Cruelty towards all that will not renounce Scripture " and Reaſon, diſcover to all that will not wink hard, that it has " a forked Tongue, and is no other than the old Serpent; (o) it " has often been ſpoken to but can never be laid, &c. Becauſe it " could not befool the Men of Senſe and Underſtanding in the Law, " out of their Reaſon and Religion by its Inchantments, it has ta- " ken its laſt Refort among the rude uncircumciſed *Pagans* and " apoſtate *Samaritans*, and cruelly tortures them; and all of them " that it bewitches, it pronounces the dear Children of God and " Fellow-Citizens with its blind Admirers of the circumciſed Seed " of *Abraham*; 'tis good for one Thing, to clear the Canals and " gather the Draff of all Nations to one common Sink: (p) it " ſeems to be the impure Spirit of the *Bacchanals*, for ſome of its " chief Votaries, while under its Impulſes, have wallow'd in Lewd- " neſs; (q) it roams ſpeedily through the World like a devouring " Beaſt of Prey: But 'tis hoped, that all true *Iſraelites* and Diſci- " ples of *Moſes*, whoſe Fore-fathers had Courage enough to deſpiſe " the Thunders, and withſtand all the Bellowings of the great " Beaſt *Epiphanes*, will not be terrify'd out of their Faith and " Reaſon by the Rearings of this Spirit of Deluſion: So prays and " hopes the Hiſtorian ELOHEB SONESHED.

" *P. S.* Some Memoirs of the Proceedings of this Spirit have " been written by Way of Goſpels, Acts of Apoſtles, and Things " of that Nature, and this is humbly added by Way of Supplement.

Now I would aſk, what the worſe was Chriſtianity for this falſe invidious Image of it, made by the *Phariſee?* I am fully perſuaded, it is one and the ſame Spirit that is thus repreſented by both theſe Hiſtorians, *Eloheb* and *Theophilus*, as they call themſelves; and that the one Account of it is as true and genuine as the other.

It would be quite needleſs Labour to take Notice of and ſpeak to all the Particulars of this genuine Hiſtory; I ſhall only offer a Word or two upon a few of them, whereby the Reader may have a juſter Notion of all the Reſt. Thoſe Preachers, whoſe miniſterial Labours GOD has been pleaſed to bleſs with happy Succeſs, in bringing many ſlothful ſecure unconverted People to ſome due Senſe of and neceſſary Concern about their miſerable Condition, and to the comfortable Experience of a new and ſpiritual Life by Faith in the LORD JESUS; are given out for religious Conjurers, bewitching the People with their Sorceries; and the Spirit by which they carry on their magical Inchantments is ſaid to tyrannize over the Paſſions of their Hearers by Sounds and Nonſenſe. We are certainly much obliged to this Gentleman, that inſtead of SOUNDS and NONSENSE we had not HOCUS POCUS. Thoſe who are influenc'd by that Spirit which produces all the Effects of theſe Conjurations, are ſaid to be raging and proud, cenſorious and ill-natur'd, full of Evil-ſpeaking and burning Revenge, Malice and Cruelty toward all that will not renounce

(o) *Joh.* vii. 19, 20. *and* viii. 47, 48. (p) 1 *Cor.* iv. 13. (q) 1 *Cor.* v. 1. *Rev.* ii. 14, 15.

Scripture

Scripture and Reaſon. 'Tis eaſy for one of this Gentleman's Invention to beſtow hard Names: The main Foundation of all theſe dreadful Charges, I apprehend, is, that ſuch as are any-way enlightened to juſt Notions of true Religion, cannot look upon mere empty Formalists to be true Chriſtians, and eſpecially ſuch who, like this Author, fling abroad the Rage of their Wrath againſt the Work of GOD's Grace, they are ſenſible muſt needs be Strangers to a Work of ſpecial Grace in their own Hearts, and are Enemies to the Intereſts of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Again, "this Spirit hates Rules and "good Order, or bounds and limits; and refuſes Subjection to every "proper Judicature." I ſuppoſe, all the colourable Pretext for this Calumny is, that Miniſters aforeſaid can't be brought to comply with any Judicature in ſuch Schemes and Meaſures as they may form in Oppoſition to the Advancement of true Religion, which is ſo far gone, whereby they would bind them up from doing what GOD requires of them. And indeed this is an Inconvenience which the faithful Servants of the LORD CHRIST are generally expoſed to in a time when vital Religion is almoſt loſt; eſpecially if they are ſo faithful as they ought to be, in endeavouring to reſtore it, and the LORD much bleſſes their Endeavours to that End: Becauſe the preſent Set of Miniſters at ſuch a Time are generally infected with the ſame Diſeaſe of a luke-warm dead Formality, and don't like the new-fangled Stir about Religion, as ſome of them are pleaſed to term it now-a-days; and therefore will be doing what they can, to obſtruct and hinder it.

This Author moreover tells us, that "Say-ſoes and Declarations, "wry Faces and Grimaces, Contorſions of the Body and vocal E-"nergy, Faintings and Cryings, deluſive Voices and frantick Viſions "paſs for undeniable Evidences of Converſion, of coming to JESUS "and the Power of GOD: Nay, if little Children are ſo happy as "to cry out when they ſee their Mothers fainting under its deluſive "Impulſes, they are forthwith canoniz'd for Saints." But, with this Gentleman's leave, I wou'd venture to tell him, in the Face of the World, that all this is notorious Falſhood: 'Tis neither any one nor all of theſe together that paſs for undeniable Evidences of Converſion. The Things which paſs for Evidences of Converſion may be found abundantly in the printed Sermons of theſe Conjurers, and very well and ſuccinctly in *Mr. Finley*'s Sermon on *Matt.* 12. 28. lately publiſhed; if it be worth while to look into ſuch religious Jargon and dark Nonſenſe. This Gentleman, and thoſe of his Stamp, ſeem to be much grabbled with the Account of the Converſion of Children of ſix, eight, ten or twelve Years of Age; for if this is granted, the Work muſt be acknowledged to be of GOD: And I can inform him, that it is the diſtreſſing Senſe which they diſcover and expreſs of the moral Corruption and Wickedneſs of their Hearts, their affectionate Wonder at the dying redeeming Love of the LORD JESUS, the great Joy and Delight they have ſometimes in GOD, and their Deſire to be with him, their Conſcientiouſneſs in the Ways of Religion and Duty, and lamenting over their Fellow-Children, that are wholly given up to their childiſh Follies; that paſs for hopeful Evidences of their Sainthip; and not their crying out when they ſee their Mothers fainting.

Again,

Again, 'tis as falſe as the reſt, "that theſe Conjurers pretend to "make any Divine at all of a ſanctify'd Cobler at once, without "either *Greek* or *Hebrew*; much leſs do they pretend that ſuch an "illiterate Cobler ſhou'd be an abler Divine than either *Luther* or "*Calvin*." But, I believe, by this Time, I ſhall be eaſily excuſed if I proceed no farther in Examining this wonderful Piece: I have taken more Notice of it already than it deſerves. It may not be amiſs for the Author and his Admirers to conſider a little what Sort of a Spirit his Evil-ſpeaking and burning Revenge diſcovers to all that will not wink hard. In the mean time, I reſt a ſincere Deſirer of his Repentance and Salvation, SAMUEL BLAIR.

POETICAL ESSAYS, &c.

From the Virginia Gazette.

Mr. PARKS,

You are to judge if the following Lines are worthy of a Place in your Paper. I have attempted to give a tranſient View of *Solomon*'s Purſuit after *Content*, and have ſtrove to make it inſtructive. You may obſerve, by the marginal Quotations, I have introduc'd him ſpeaking; as it is ſuppos'd he does, where-ever they are found. I am Sir, your humble Servant.

J. DUMBLETON.

---------- *Lucent genialibus altis*
Aurea fulcra toris, epulæq; ante ora paratæ
Regifico luxu: furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat. ----------

VIRG. Æneid. 6.

"THY Frowns, O Fortune, I contemn,
"I wear the *Hebrew* Diadem:
"Th' ETERNAL bids me own my Wants,
"And more than I requir'd, he grants:
"My Navies, bound for *Ophir*'s Shore,
"Have fill'd my Realm with gilded Ore:
"The *Hittite* Dukes my Rule obey,
"And diſtant People court my Sway:
"The Temple's vaſt Foundations lie,
"Its awful Turrets threat the Sky:
"The Charms of Eaſe my Subjects bleſs,
"They rowl in Plenty, and in Peace.
"Succeſs I challenge as my own,
"I, ſmiling Fate! thy darling Son.
"Ah! could a Mortal more require? ----
"'Tis not enough to glut Deſire;
"I thus abounding, yet lament
"Thine Abſence, O divine CONTENT!
"While Men affirm, thou'rt but a Name,
"A ſubtle Shadow, pleaſing Dream,

"That

" That Heav'n alone can give thee Birth,
" I'll try to ſhape thee out of Earth:
" My Treaſures vaſt, mine Armies ſtrong,
" Myſelf delightful, wiſe, and young,
" I call theſe Bleſſings to mine Aid,
" To give a Body to a Shade. --------
Apart, Thus *David*'s Son complains,
Encumber'd with the Monarch's Chains;
Accuſing Pleaſure's rapid Wings,
And all the Cares that puniſh Kings.
" 'Tis Love the wide Creation warms,
" 'Tis Beauty has reſiſtleſs Charms.
" Go to, --- I'll wanton with the Fair,
" I'll ſeek my flying Goddeſs, There.
" Here tend, ye Beauties of the *Eaſt*,
" Ye, who can ſooth the love-ſick Breaſt!
" Ye, who can ſhape the rapt'rous Sigh!
" And ſweetly rowl the killing Eye."
At the Command, each willing Maid
Flies haſty to the genial Bed.
When Courts allure, and Monarchs ſue,
What Virtue can the Snare ſubdue?
From Fair to Fair the King does rove,
And takes a mighty Draught of Love:
Too bright a Sun obſcures the Sight,
And wild Exceſſes ſtab Delight;
The Surfeit makes the Prince complain,
He mourns his Pleaſures ſhrunk to Pain.
" On Wings of Wine I mean to riſe,
" Since Womens Arms Contentment flies.
" With haſte the lordly Banquet ſpread,
" The Flaggon deep, the Liquor red.
" From the gay Board retreat ye far
" Debate, that raves, and wakeful Care,
" With loud Complaints of Subjects Wrongs,
" And louder Din of Womens Tongues:
" Hence Envy, Jealouſy, remove,
" The frowning Brood of laughing Love.
The King, at length, with Fumes oppreſt,
Reclines his tott'ring Head to Reſt:
But waking, ---- from the gorgeous Bed,
Perceives each ſmiling Image fled.
Tho' ſwelling Pleaſures, huge Delight,
Attend the gay Debauch by Night,
Diſtracting Furies hover near,
That in the Morn the Boſom tear.
" Hither my downy Eunuchs bring,
" And rouze the Lyre's enchanting String,
" The Lyre ſhall make my Woes rejoice,
" But chief, when temper'd with the Voice:
" The ſhapeleſs ſpeaking Note prepare,
" And pour its Raptures on mine Ear.

" Ah! --------- Muſick leaves me yet forlorn,
" It ſweetly dies as ſoon as born.
" If ſoft and melting be the Strain,
" It moves to Love, and Love is Pain.
" If bold and ſprightly be the Air,
" It kindles Rage, and fires to War;
" Or if the dying Sound relents,
" It ſinks to Grief, and Grief torments. ------
Thus toſs'd amidſt deluſive Joys,
Whoſe View delights, whoſe Savour cloys,
O ſee, the Bloom of Life is gone,
And ſhrivell'd Age advances on:
The King the Pleaſure does deplore,
Exhauſted Nature taſtes no more:
The Tear, the Place of Mirth ſupplies,
Now high his Boſom lifts with Sighs,
And bending under Age's Pains,
The Royal Poet thus complains.
" Ah! Woman's a deluding Ill!
" A gilded Cov'ring hides the Pill.
" From tempting Beauty Ruin ſprings,
" An Angel ſmiles, a Dragon ſtings:
" Exceſſive Love, thou painted Care,
" How truly foul, how ſeeming fair:
" From which, in Streams, Perdition flows,
" O Drop of Pleaſure, Sea of Woes!
" Contentious Wine provokes a Dream,
" A Phantom ſets the World on Flame;
" It points the Sword, it foſters Strife,
" It feeds on Eaſe, and preys on Life.
" Nor lighter Curſes ſhall attend
" The Wretch, that to his Gold does bend.
" The Canker murders his Delights,
" Diſtracts his Days, torments his Nights.
" The Miſer is a needy Slave,
" The Glutton preſſes to the Grave.
" 'Tis hence that ſharp Diſeaſes rage,
" And Youth is curſt by tortur'd Age:
" 'Tis hence CONTENT diſſolves to Air,
" This gives a Body to Deſpair.
" Theſe ſacred Truths, I SOLOMON,
" With Pains have ſought, and ſadly known.

From the Virginia *GAZETTE.*

Mr. PARKS,

By giving a Place in your *Gazette* to the following Lines, which were written in this Country, you will oblige ſeveral of your Readers, as well as *Your humble Servant*, *A. B.*

FLAVIA complains of dull Reſtraint,
Whilſt Parents bear the Sway,
And thinks it harder ſtill, by much,
That Wives too much obey;

No

No Shackles gaul her tender Wriſts,
Nor Hands the lighter Broom,
Yet ſhe bewails her ſlaviſh State,
And every Female's Doom.

No Nymph, whom Tyrant Love ſubdues,
Her Paſſion dares explain,
Unleſs ſoft-breathing Sighs inform
The too regardleſs Swain.
If artful Men too ſoon diſcern
That we their Flame approve,
Scornful they quit the eaſy Prize,
And bid adieu to Love.

Coyly if we their am'rous Vows,
And warm Addreſs receive,
Too ſoon they fly the ſcornful She,
Too eaſily believe:
Hard Taſk to act 'twixt ſuch Extreams,
And who the Medium knows?
Deſpis'd if we incline to Love,
And ſhun'd if we oppoſe.

But if by Flatt'ry won at laſt,
We prove the marry'd State,
Soon we awake from pleaſing Dreams,
And then repent too late.
Ye Fair attend, and be ſecure,
In either Scene of Life;
S---t---n ſhall guide the tim'rous Maid,
And *G----b* inſtruct the Wife.

From the Boſton *Weekly Poſt-Boy.* No. 352.

On the Death of a young Lady.

MUSE, extend thy ſable Wing,
Lend thy melancholly Art,
Aid my Numbers, while I ſing
Woes which melt the hardeſt Heart.

Tell, that *Sylvia*, heav'nly Fair,
Ever chaſt, and pure as Light,
Breathes no more the vital Air,
Wrap'd in Shades of endleſs Night.

Death! relentleſs, direful Pow'r!
Bane of mortal, fleeting Joys!
Now, in one unlucky Hour,
All our future Hopes deſtroys!

Pale and breathleſs now ſhe lies,
In the Midſt of Beauty's Bloom;
Wan her Looks, and dim her Eyes,
All ſubmitting to the Tomb.

So the Flow'r that fragrant ſpreads,
Op'ning at the Dawn of Day,
Quiv'ring, hangs its its drooping Head,
Scorch'd by *Sol*'s approaching Ray.

Lillies, blended with the Roſe,
Now no more adorn her Face;
Not her Cheek with Bluſhes glows,
Adding Charms to ev'ry Grace.

No more comely Treſſes flow,
No more heaves her tender Breaſt;
Nor the gentle Zephyrs blow,
Lightly whiſp'ring o'er her Veſt.

Ah! unhappy, ſpotleſs Fair!
Not thy Years the Gods could move,
Doom'd the common Lot to bear,
Ne'er to taſte the Sweets of Love.

Rills that flow in gentle Tides,
Murm'ring ſhall thy Loſs bewail;
Rocks reſounding by their Sides,
Shall repeat the mounful Tale.

Far above the Pow'r of Death,
Let ſome Bard thy Mem'ry raiſe,
O'er the Blaſt of publick Breath,
Praiſe thee in immortal Lays.

STREPHON.

To the Publiſher of the Boſton Weekly Poſt-Boy.

SIR,

This Poem on *Univerſal Redemption* brings its own Recommendation with it; and will probably be very acceptable to moſt of your Readers, when they know it taken out of a Book compos'd by Perſons intimately acquainted with, and highly eſteem'd by the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*. To publiſh this therefore may oblige many, and certainly will Your humble Servant, H. L.

John and *Charles Weſley*'s Hymns and Sacred Poems.
Pag. 132, 133.

SAVIOUR of all, by GOD deſign'd,
Our Loſs of *Eden* to retrieve,
Mighty Reſtorer of Mankind,
In whom we all, tho' dead, may live:

In Rapture loſt, on thee I gaze,
Thy univerſal Goodneſs prove,
Adore the Riches of thy Grace,
And triumph in thy boundleſs Love.

Reſt

Reſt to my Soul I now have found,
My Intereſt in thy Blood I ſee;
On this my Confidence I ground,
Who dy'd for ALL, hath dy'd for *me*!

For *me*, for *me* the Saviour dy'd!
Surely thy Grace for all is free:
I *feel* it now by Faith *apply'd*:
Who dy'd for All. hath dy'd for *me*!

No dire Decree obtain'd thy Seal,
Or fix'd th' unalterable Doom,
Conſign'd my unborn Soul to Hell,
Or damn'd me from my Mother's Womb.

Who that beholds thy lovely Face,
Can doubt, if All thy Grace may ſhare:
So ſtrong the Lines of *general* Grace,----
Grace, Grace is *All* that's written there.

Loving to *every* Man thou art!
Sinners, yea *all* his Grace may prove;
He bears you *all* upon his Heart:
GOD is not HATE, but GOD is LOVE!

New-England *Weekly Journal*, No. 726.

The following Lines are humbly dedicated to the Rev. Mr. GILBERT TENNENT, *by Mrs.* S. M. *upon Hearing him diſplay both the Terrors of the Law and bleſſed Invitations of the Goſpel, to awaken Sinners, and comfort Saints.*

SEE Heaven-born TENNENT from Mount *Sinai* flies,
With flaming Targets, light'ning in his Eyes!
Hear him, with bleſs'd Experience, tell,
The Law can do no more than doom to Hell!
He rends the Cov'ring off th' infernal Pit,
Leſt tho'tleſs Souls, ſecurely, drop in it.
Welcome, dear thund'ring Herald of the Lord!
GOD proſper in thy Hand the flaming Sword:
Its Office now is chang'd: Our JESUS be ador'd.
It once was ſet to guard Life's lovely Tree,
But now, ſweet CHRIST, to drive home Souls to thee.
Yet, O dear ſacred *Tennent*, pray beware,
Leſt too much Terror prove to ſome a Snare:
Leſt ſtupid Scoffers be provok'd to ſay,
They were by awful Curſes drove away:
And while the ſnarling Dogs bark at the Whip,
Some frighted Sheep ſhou'd in the Mire ſkip.
By Love divine, draw them from black Deſpair;
For 'tis hard riſing once we're plunged there:
A curſed Nature, and a frowning GOD,
A guilty Conſcience: Oh moſt dreadful Load!
'Tis Hell begun, when theſe ſad Sights we ſee;
Without a precious CHRIST, the Remedy.

O ſa-

O ſacred Surgeon! ply the healing Balm,
Leſt deep Inciſion ſhould weak Grace diſarm.
Thus does our LORD a bleſſed Mixture uſe,
He wounds and heals the Soul he deigns to chuſe.
Heroic Champion! mount Love's blazing Car,
Brandiſh the Sword where hardned Sinners are:
Leſt they, to their eternal Sorrow, know
All you can ſay, comes ſhort of endleſs Woe.
O where's the Mortal, that has Eyes to ſee
More than a Glance of vaſt Eternity?
But O! how can I bear to write or ſpeak!
Unwelcome News! My Tho'ts Connexion break;
That bleſſed TENNENT ſhould ſo ſoon depart,
Has rais'd a Palpitation in my Heart:
A fav'rite Prophet of the bleſſed GOD,
A Bleſſing purchas'd by the SAVIOUR's Blood.
O! that I could his Vertues live and ſpeak;
For GOD couragious, to his Foes is meek.
Tho' Demons rage, when ere he comes in Sight,
CHRIST's Lambs ſurround his Feet with bleſs'd Delight;
Repeat the awful Muſick of his Tongue,
And ſtrike with Pleaſure all the liſt'ning Throng.
Let curſed Scoffers now with Anguiſh mourn,
Alas! from us he goes; but ah! from you he's torn.
You ſhall no more behold the ſlighted Prize;
GOD takes him now, in Juſtice from your Eyes.
But GOD's dear Saints throw Nature's Tears away,
'Tis Sin to mourn this Reſurrection Day:
'Tis now a glorious Spring of blooming Joy,
When Birds of Paradice their Tongues imploy.
Tho' all our outward Bleſſings ſhould depart,
We're ever near our dear REDEEMER's Heart.
LORD, tune my Heart, accept my feeble Song,
Oh that each Nerve were made a praiſing Tongue!
Forgive theſe Lines, waſh all that I profeſs,
I'd praiſe thee with each Atom of my Fleſh.
Let Angel Bands dear *Tennent*'s Guards appear,
And ſtrike his Foes with Blindneſs, or with Fear.
O now, bleſs'd Champion! let thy Courage raiſe,
Thou'rt ſafe in CHRIST, tho' many Hells ſhould blaze.

A Mathematical QUESTION.

A Gentleman whilſt walking in his Ground,
A Stone, of Shape and Size, uncommon found;
Which having with a curious Pleaſure view'd,
A ſtrong Deſire to Meaſure it enſu'd:
This by the Judgment of an Artiſt done,
Its Form was found to be an upright Cone;
The ſlaunting Side of which was eighteen Feet,
The Baſe Diameter fourteen compleat.
He ſtrait gave Orders that it ſhould be ſent
Into his Garden for an Ornament;

Willin

Willing to have a Room made in the ſame,
In one of theſe three Forms which he ſhould name:
A Cube, a Cylinder, or Hemiſphere,
The greateſt poſſible the Stone can bear.
A ſkilful Artiſt has propos'd to cut
The ſame, at twenty Pence the ſolid Foot:
The Gentleman, all needleſs Charge to ſave,
Some Mathematical Advice would have,
By which he may with Satisfaction ſee,
Which has the leaſt Content of all the three,
That he may fix the Form accordingly:
He likewiſe doth deſire a juſt Account
To what it will in Sterling Coin amount.

A new Verſion of the 23*d* PSALM.

THE great JEHOVA is my Friend,
My Shepherd, and my Guide;
By whoſe Almighty Providence,
"My Wants are all ſupply'd."

I browſe upon the tend'reſt Graſs,
'Till blazing Noon-Tide 's come;
Then ſhady Walks my Portion prove,
'Till Ev'ning calls me Home.

My Soul, much like a Wand'ring Sheep,
Would from his Paſtures ſtray,
Did not my Shepherd, and my Guide,
Direct me in the Way.

When Death, with all his gloomy Train,
Invades my Soul with Fear,
My Shepherd, with his friendly Crook,
To comfort me, draws near.

Tho' Foes, by Numbers, hem me round,
The LORD is ſtill my Friend:
With chearful Wine my Cup runs o'er,
He'll conſtant Bleſſings ſend.

For theſe thy Bleſſings then, O LORD,
What Off'ring ſhall I bring;
A humble Heart by thee prepar'd,
That will thy Praiſes ſing.

From the Gentleman's Magazine *for* April, 1740.

Since our laſt we have found the following Tranſlation of the Britiſh *Epitaph on Prince* Madoc: * *It is printed in* Herbert's Travels, *who ſaw the Mouument.*

Madoc ap Owen was I call'd,
Strong, tall, and comely; not inthrall'd
With home-bred Pleaſure, but for Fame
Through Land and Sea I ſought the ſame.

His

* *See our* Magazine *for* February, *page* 82.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

APRIL, 1741.

VAST Damages have been done in all Parts of *Europe* this laſt Winter, by the overflowing of Rivers, occaſioned by ſudden Thaws and great Rains; many Bridges, Mills, Houſes, Cattle, *&c.* have been carry'd away; and great Quantities of Goods ſpoiled in Towns and Cities.

From *Germany* they write, That a conſiderable Body of Imperial Troops under Command of Generals *Wallis* and *Neuperg* are marched into *Sileſia*, to ſtop the Progreſs of the King of *Pruſſia* in that Country; and that there have been already ſome Skirmiſhes, between ſmall Bodies of thoſe Troops and the *Pruſſians*.

From *Spain*, That great Preparations had been made there, for ſeizing ſome of the *German* Poſſeſſions in *Italy*; but it being thought dangerous to tranſport the Troops by Sea, on Account of the *Engliſh* Squadrons which might attack them in their Way; and *France* having refus'd to allow them a Paſſage thro' her Dominions by Land, the Cardinal diſapproving the ambitious Views of the Queen of *Spain*, that Expedition ſeems to be at a Stand, and ſome think will not go forward.

NEW-YORK, *April* 20. By Capt. *Bethel*, who arrived here laſt Week from *Jamaica*, we hear, that Admiral *Vernon* was ſeen 20 Leagues Windward of *Carthagena*, ſtanding for that Place: And (by 7 Men who had been Priſoners there, and found Means to get to Jamaica) we hear, that Place is in a very bad Condition, very ſickly; that out of 3500 Men, there is but 1500 Men left, and even thoſe all ſtarving. The brave Capt. *Warren*, in his Majeſty's Ship the *Squirrel*, likewiſe went into the Harbour under *Dutch* Colours, and having view'd the Place, hoiſted *Engliſh* Colours in the Sight of the Dons, and return'd to the Admiral. And we are told, that there were only eight Sail of Men of War at *Carthagena*, who lay acroſs the Harbour with the Top-Maſts ſtruck.

Capt. *Warren* has, ſince our laſt Account of him, taken two more Prizes of conſiderable Value; and another Ship has taken a *French* Ship of twenty Guns, who came out as Convoy to a large Fleet of *Spaniſh* Ships laden with Stores, Proviſions, *&c.* for *Carthagena*, but was parted from them. The Admiral by Letters found on board Ship, having got Intelligence of the Rout they were to take, has diſpoſed ſome of his Ships accordingly.

We alſo hear, that one Thouſand Negroes were ſail'd from *Jamaica* to join the Admiral.

April 27. *Saturday* laſt arrived here Capt. *Farmer*, in five Weeks and two Days from *London*, by whom we hear that a War with *France* is ſtill talked of, and the military Preparations are ſtill carrying on; ſeveral Regiments, it is ſaid, being ordered to be ſent over to *Holland*. And, by private Letters, we are informed, that a Motion was made in both Houſes of Parliament, for an Addreſs to his

his Majeſty, to diſmiſs from his Preſence and Employments the P
Miniſter. Which was carried in the Negative by a great Majo
We likewiſe hear, that ſeveral more Men of War and Tranſp
are to be ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. *Leacraft* in 22 Days from *Jama*
by whom we hear, that our Men of War have taken and ſent
Jamaica ſeveral more *Spaniſh* Store-Ships bound to *Carthagena*.

PHILADELPHIA.

Friday, *April* 3. arrived here a Spaniſh Snow laden with W
taken at Aruba, and ſent in by the George, Capt. Drummond,
this Port. She came from Teneriffe, and had a Paſs from
Dutch Conſul, but no Dutchman on board. On Account of
Paſs, the Governor of Curaſoa ſent out a Veſſel to demand
Prize of Capt. Drummond, but he refuſed to reſtore her, fir'd
the Dutchman and beat him off, Before the taking of this Sno
Capt. Drummond had taken two Sloops, one was ſent into Jama
and condemn'd there, the other being a good Sailer, he has fit
out for a Tender, with 30 Men, and Arms ſuitable, under
Command of Capt. Sibbald; ſhe is call'd the Victory. On
16th of February, the George, the Victory, and the Prize Sno
being in Company off Hiſpaniola, were chas'd by two Men of W
which they ſuppos'd to be Enemies; the George and Victory
the Prize, and ſhe was taken; but the Victory falling in with t
Grand Engliſh Fleet two Days after, found they were Engliſh M
of War who had taken the Prize, and ſhe was reſtor'd to Ca
Sibbald by Order from Admiral VERNON. The Victory convoy
her thro' the Windward Paſſage, and return'd to look out for t
George, from whom ſhe parted in the Chaſe.

The following is an Account of the Taking of the Sloop nc
called the Victory.

'On the 14th of January we ſtood into the Bite of Corah; ſa
'a ſmall Sloop; ſtood in as nigh as we could; the Lieutenar
'Quarter-Maſter and 11 Hands went off in the Pinnace: T
'Sloop ſlipt their Cable and ſuffered her to drive on ſhore; and
'our Sight, before we could come up, they carried off 14 Boa
'Loads of Goods. When we came nigh they all quitted her, a
'got on Shore with one of their Canoes, which they filled wi
'Sand, and fir'd from behind it. A great Number of India
'ſculk'd in the Buſhes, from whence they fired poiſon'd Arrow
'One Shot from the George, at a conſiderable Diſtance, was
'great Service in making them keep at a Diſtance. The Launc
'was ſent on board the George, with 4 Hands, for more Me
'whilſt the reſt kept a Fire againſt thoſe on Shore, whenever the
'appeared. The Country being alarm'd, the Number on Sho
'increaſed to not leſs than 300, who, at Times, made Attacks u
'on us, whilſt we were engaged in lightning the Sloop and gettin
'her off; which took us from 7 in the Morning to between
'and 7 at Night. The Arrows fell ſhort, the Wind blowing ex
'ceſſive hard upon our Flank, which otherwiſe muſt have don
'great Execution. The George continued firing whenever a Bod
'appeared. In all ſhe fired about 40 Shot. In the Action w
'had 4 Men wounded, 2 by the Enemy and 2 by Accident amon
'ourſelve

'ourſelves. By the Commander of the Snow Prize, which we 'took afterwards, who was then aſhore at ſame Place, we had 'certain Information, that upwards of 20 of the Enemy were kil-'led and wounded. We found on board the Sloop 13 Pipes of 'Wines, 244 Jarrs, each Jarr 3 Gallons, 4 Jarrs of raw Silk, and '1 Jarr ſilk Gartering. The Sloop we have fitted out with 2 'Carriage and 2 Swivel Guns, for a Conſort to the George, Capt. 'Sibbald, Commander, with about 30 Hands, and called her the 'Victory.'

Monday, *April* 13, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this City, Lawrence Callahan was arraign'd for the Murder of William Bunting. He pleaded guilty, and received Sentence of Death accordingly.

Sunday *April* 19, died the Rev. Mr. ARCHIBALD CUMMINGS, Commiſſary of the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex on Delaware, and Miniſter of Chriſt-Church in Philadelphia. He was a zealous Aſſertor of the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, a ſincere Profeſſor of the Doctrine of the Church of England, a faithful Paſtor in his Congregation, an able and inſtructive Preacher, and an eminent Example of Piety and Goodneſs through every Step of his Life and Converſation. In ſhort, He was a Perſon ſo univerſally eſteem'd in this Place for his many good Qualities, but eſpecially for his Charity and Moderation towards all Religious Societies of differing Perſuaſions, that his Death is much lamented by all Sorts of People.

Monday, *April* 20, The Aſſembly of this Province met, and adjourn'd to the 25th of *May*.

Wedneſday, *April* 22, Lawrence Callahan was executed here for the Murder of William Bunting.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, *dated* March 23.

---- "There has been many Veſſels drove off your Coaſt this "Winter; among the Reſt, a *Palatine* Ship, ſometime ago com-"manded by Capt. *John Peach*, arrived here in a miſerable Condi-"tion, 170 Souls died on the Paſſage; thoſe that have eſcap'd with "their Lives remain here: There have been conſiderable Collections "made for them, and many have bound themſelves on certain Con-"ditions to the Planters, *&c.* here: I believe they had much rather "be in *Pennſylvania*; but they are quite diſhearten'd, and durſt not "venture to Sea again, after meeting with ſo many Hardſhips and "Diſappointments.

Price of Bills of Exchange, *in the ſeveral Colonies is the ſame as in our* Magazine *for* January, *except the following.*

In New-York, 140 to 150 *l.* Currency is given for 100 *l.* Sterling. In Eaſt-New-Jerſey, Ditto. In Weſt-New-Jerſey, 130 *l.* for 100 *l.* Sterl. In Pennſylvania, Ditto.

Price Currant in *Philadelphia.*

Wheat, *per Buſhel*, 5/4 to 5/6	------ *Ship*, 20/
Flour, *per Hundred*, 16/6 to 17/	Muſcovado Sugar, 30/ to 38/
Bread, *White*, 25/	*Weſt-India* Rum, *per Gall.* 2/9
------ *Middling*, 23/	*New-England* Ditto, 2/4